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(54) Title: CLONING BY COMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED PROCESSES

(57) Abstract

Disclosed are methods for detecting mammalian genes encoding proteins which can function in microorganisms, particularly yeast, to modify, complement, or suppress a genetic defect associated with an identifiable phenotypic alteration or characteristic in the microorganism. Disclosed also are mammalian DNA sequences cloned by the above method, as well as polypeptide products of the expression of the DNA sequences in prokaryotic or eucaryotic host cells and antibody substances which are specifically immunoreactive with said expression products. More specifically, the present invention methods for cloning mammalian genes which encode products which modify, complement or suppress a genetic defect in a biochemical pathway in which cAMP participates or in a biochemical pathway which is controlled, directly or indirectly, by an *RAS* protein, to products (RNA, proteins) encoded by the mammalian genes cloned in this manner, and to antibodies which can bind the encoded proteins.

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CLONING BY COMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED PROCESSES
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CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED PATENT APPLICATION

This application is a continuation-in-part of co-pending U.S. Serial No. 07/511,715; filed April 20, 10 1990.

BACKGROUND

The present invention relates generally to novel cloning methods, to the DNA sequences obtained 15 using these methods, the corresponding expression products of the DNA sequences and antibodies thereto, as well as to novel screening methods for compounds affecting protein activity. More specifically, the present invention provides novel complementation screening methods particularly useful in the isolation 20 of DNAs encoding cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase polypeptides (PDEs) and RAS-related proteins. These DNAs, in turn, provide valuable materials useful as hybridization probes for related DNAs and useful in 25 obtaining polypeptide expression products when used to transform suitable host cells.

Of interest to the present invention are the following discussions relating to the cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases and RAS related proteins.

The RAS genes were first discovered as the 30 transforming principles of the Harvey and Kirsten murine sarcoma viruses [Ellis et al., Nature, 292:506 (1981)]. The cellular homologs of the oncogenes of Harvey and Kirsten murine sarcoma viruses (H-RAS and K-RAS) constitute two members of the RAS gene family 35 [Shimizu et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 80:2112

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(1983)]. A third member is N-RAS [Shimizu et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 80:2112 (1983)]. These genes are known as oncogenes since point mutations in RAS can result in genes capable of transforming non-cancerous 5 cells into cancerous cells [Tabin et al., Nature, 300:143 (1982); Reddy et al., Nature, 300:149 (1982); Taparowsky et al., Nature, 300:762 (1982)]. Many tumor 10 cells contain RAS genes with such mutations [Capon et al., Nature, 302:33 (1983); Capon et al., Nature, 304:507 (1983); Shimizu et al., Nature, 304:497 (1983); Taparowsky et al., Cell, 34:581 (1983); Taparowsky et al., Nature, 300:762 (1982); Barbacid, Ann. Rev. Biochem., 56:779 (1987)].

Despite the importance of the RAS oncogenes to 15 our understanding of cancer, the function of RAS genes in mammals is not known. The RAS proteins are small proteins (21,000 daltons in mammals) which bind GTP and CDP [Papageorge et al., J. Virol., 44:509 (1982)]. The RAS proteins hydrolyze GTP slowly; specific cellular 20 proteins can accelerate this process [McGrath et al., Nature, 310:644 (1984); Trahey et al., Science, 238:542 (1987)]. RAS proteins bind to the inner surface of the plasma membrane [Willingham et al., Cell, 19:1005 (1980)] and undergo a complex covalent modification at 25 their carboxy termini [Hancock et al., Cell, 57:1167 (1989)]. The crystal structure of H-RAS is known [De Vos et al., Science, 239:888 (1988)].

The yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae contains 30 two genes, RAS1 and RAS2, that have structural and functional homology with mammalian RAS oncogenes [Powers et al., Cell, 36:607 (1984); Kataoka et al., Cell, 40:19 (1985); Defeo-Jones et al., Science, 228:179 (1985); Dhar et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 12:3611 (1984)]. Both RAS1 and RAS2 have been cloned from yeast plasmid 35 libraries and the complete nucleotide sequence of their coding regions has been determined [Powers et al., Cell,

36:607 (1984); DeFeo-Jones *et al.*, Nature, 306:707 (1983)]. The two genes encode proteins with nearly 90% identity to the first 80 amino acid positions of the mammalian RAS proteins, and nearly 50% identity to the next 80 amino acid positions. Yeast RAS1 and RAS2 proteins are more homologous to each other, with about 90% identity for the first 180 positions. After this, at nearly the same position that the mammalian RAS proteins begin to diverge from each other, the two yeast RAS proteins diverge radically. The yeast RAS proteins, like proteins encoded by the mammalian genes, terminate with the sequence cysAAX, where A is an aliphatic amino acid, and X is the terminal amino acid [Barbacid, Ann Rev. Biochem., 56:779 (1987)]. Monoclonal antibody directed against mammalian RAS proteins immunoprecipitates RAS protein in yeast cells [Powers *et al.*, Cell, 47:413 (1986)]. Thus, the yeast RAS proteins have the same overall structure and interrelationship as is found in the family of mammalian RAS proteins.

20 RAS genes have been detected in a wide variety of eukaryotic species, including Schizosaccharomyces pombe, Dictyostelium discoidiem and Drosophila melanogaster [Fukui *et al.*, EMBO, 4:687 (1985); Reymond *et al.*, Cell, 39:141 (1984); Shilo *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 78:6789 (1981); Neuman-Silberberg, Cell, 37:1027 (1984)]. The widespread distribution of RAS genes in evolution indicates that studies of RAS in simple eukaryotic organisms may elucidate the normal cellular functions of RAS in mammals.

30 Extensive genetic analyses of the RAS1 and RAS2 of S. cerevisiae have been performed. By constructing in vitro RAS genes disrupted by selectable biochemical markers and introducing these by gene replacement into the RAS chromosomal loci, it has been determined that neither RAS1 nor RAS2 is, by itself, an essential gene. However, doubly RAS deficient (ras1-

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ras2⁻) spores of doubly heterozygous diploids are incapable of resuming vegetative growth. At least some RAS function is therefore required for viability of S. cerevisiae [Kataoka et al., Cell, 37:437 (1984)]. It has also been determined that RAS1 is located on chromosome XV, 7 cM from ADE2 and 63 cM from HIS3; and that RAS2 is located on chromosome XIV, 2 cM from MET4 [Kataoka et al., Cell, 37:437 (1984)].

Mammalian RAS expressed in yeast can function to correct the phenotypic defects that otherwise would result from the loss of both RAS1 and RAS2 [Kataoka et al., Cell, 40:19 (1985)]. Conversely, yeast RAS are capable of functioning in vertebrate cells [De Feo-Jones et al., Science, 228:179 (1985)]. Thus, there has been sufficient conservation of structure between yeast and human RAS proteins to allow each to function in heterologous host cells.

The missense mutant, RAS2^{val19}, which encodes valine in place of glycine at the nineteenth amino acid position, has the same sort of mutation that is found in some oncogenic mutants of mammalian RAS genes [Tabin et al., Nature, 300:143 (1982); Reddy et al., Nature, 300:149 (1982); Taparowsky et al., Nature, 300:762 (1982)]. Diploid yeast cells that contain this mutation are incapable of sporulating efficiently, even when they contain wild-type RAS alleles [Kataoka et al., Cell, 37:437 (1984)]. When an activated form of the RAS2 gene (e.g., RAS2^{val19}) is present in haploid cells, yeast cells fail to synthesize glycogen, are unable to arrest in G1, die rapidly upon nutrient starvation, and are acutely sensitive to heat shock [Toda et al., Cell, 40:27 (1985); Sass et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 83:9303 (1986)].

S. cerevisiae strains containing RAS2^{val19} have growth and biochemical properties strikingly similar to yeast carrying the IAC or bcyl mutations,

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which activate the cAMP pathway in yeast [Uno et al., J. Biol. Chem., 257:14110 (1981)]. Yeast strains carrying the IAC mutation have elevated levels of adenylylate cyclase activity. bcyl⁻ cells lack the regulatory component of the cAMP dependent protein kinase [Uno et al., J. Biol. Chem., 257:14110 (1982); Toda et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 7:1371 (1987)]. Yeast strains deficient in RAS function exhibit properties similar to adenylylate cyclase-deficient yeast [Toda et al., Cell, 40:27 (1985)]. The bcyl⁻ mutation suppresses lethality in ras1⁻ ras2⁻ yeast. These results suggest that in the yeast S. cerevisiae, RAS proteins function in the cAMP signalling pathway.

Adenylyl cyclase has been shown to be controlled by RAS proteins [Toda et al., Cell, 40:27 (1985)]. RAS proteins, either from yeast or humans, can stimulate adenylyl cyclase up to fifty fold in in vitro biochemical assays. RAS proteins will stimulate adenylyl cyclase only when bound with GTP [Field et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 8:2159 (1988)].

The phenotypes resulting from the activation of RAS, including sensitivity to heat shock and starvation, are primarily the result of overexpression or uncontrolled activation of the cAMP effector pathway via adenylyl cyclase [Kataoka et al., Cell, 37:437 (1984); Kataoka et al., Cell, 43:493 (1985); Toda et al., Cell, 40:27 (1985); Field et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 8:2159 (1988)].

Two S. cerevisiae yeast genes, PDE1 and PDE2, which encode the low and high affinity cAMP phosphodiesterases, respectively, have been isolated [Sass et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 83:9303 (1986); Nikawa et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 7:3629 (1987)]. These genes were cloned from yeast genomic libraries by their ability to suppress the heat shock sensitivity in yeast cells harboring an activated RAS2^{val19} gene. Cells lacking

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the PDE genes (i.e., pdel⁻ pde2⁻ yeast) are heat shock sensitive, are deficient in glycogen accumulation, fail to grow on an acetate carbon source, and in general have defects due to activation of the cAMP signaling pathway

5 [Nikawa et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 7:3629 (1987)].

Genetic analysis clearly indicates that RAS proteins have other functions in S. cerevisiae in addition to stimulating adenylyl cyclase [Toda et al., Japan Sci Soc. Press., Tokyo/VNU Sci. Press, pp. 253

10 (1987); Wigler et al., Cold Spring Harbor Symposium, LIII:649 (1988); Michaeli et al., EMBO, 8:3039 (1989)]. The precise biochemical nature of these functions is unknown. Experiments with other systems, such as S. pombe and Xenopus laevis oocytes, indicate

15 that RAS stimulation of adenylyl cyclase is not widespread in evolution [Birchmeier et al., Cell, 43:615 (1985)]. It is unlikely that RAS stimulates adenylyl cyclase in mammals (Beckner et al., Nature, 317:1 (1985)).

20 Phosphodiesterases (PDEs) are the enzymes responsible for the degradation of cyclic AMP (cAMP) to AMP and cGMP to GMP. Cyclic AMP is a "second messenger" that mediates the response of cells to a variety of hormones and neurotransmitters including calcitonin,

25 chorionic gonadotropin, corticotropin, epinephrine, follicle-stimulating hormone, glucagon, leutinizing hormone, lipotropin, melanocyte-stimulating hormone, norepinephrine, parathyroid hormone, thyroid-stimulating hormone, and vasopressin.

30 Cellular concentrations of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) are controlled not only by the rate of cAMP production by adenylyl cyclase, but also by the rate of cAMP degradation by phosphodiesterases. In humans, a number of important physiological responses

35 are controlled by cAMP levels, including mental function, smooth muscle relaxation, strength of cardiac

contractility, release of histamine and other immuno-reactive molecules, lymphocyte proliferation, and platelet aggregation [Robison *et al.*, Cyclic AMP, Academic Press, New York and London (1971)]. Thus, the 5 range of diseases which can potentially be affected by agents or pharmaceutical compounds which alter cAMP levels include inflammatory processes (e.g., arthritis and asthma), heart failure, smooth muscle cramps, high blood pressure, blood clotting, thrombosis, and mental 10 disorders.

Given the importance of cAMP in the regulation of a variety of metabolic processes, considerable effort has been directed toward developing and evaluating cAMP analogues, as well as inhibitors of phosphodiesterases. One way to modulate cAMP levels in cells is through the modulation of cAMP phosphodiesterase activity. Certain drugs useful in treating heart failure, asthma, depression, and thrombosis, appear to work by inhibiting cAMP phosphodiesterases. The pharmaceutical industry has not been notably successful in finding suitably specific drugs, in part because effective drug screens have not been available. Most tissues contain so many different isoforms of phosphodiesterases that drug screening based on traditional 20 methods involving inhibition of crude tissue extracts is unlikely to yield anything other than a broadly acting inhibitor of phosphodiesterases. Broadly acting inhibitors of cAMP phosphodiesterases, such as theophylline, 25 have many deleterious side effects.

As noted above, PDE inhibitor research has as 30 its goal the development of highly specific PDE inhibitors. This lack of PDE inhibitor specificity is in part attributable to the existence of several distinct molecular forms of PDE present within a single tissue type, indeed, present among the various cell-types comprising a particular tissue type. These 35

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various forms can be distinguished according to substrate specificity (cAMP vs. cGMP), intracellular location (soluble vs. membrane bound), response to calmodulin, and can, in certain instances, be 5 selectively inhibited by various therapeutic agents. Developing agents that will selectively act upon PDEs is directed toward reproducing the desirable effects of cyclic nucleotides, e.g., bronchodilation, increased myocardial contractility, anti-inflammation, yet without 10 causing the undesirable effects, e.g., increased heart rate or enhanced lipolysis.

One approach to screening agents for their potential utility as PDE inhibitors, e.g. drug screening, requires "kinetically pure" preparations of 15 PDE enzymes. That is, the use of whole tissue homogenates or extracts is unlikely to identify inhibitors selective for an individual PDE isozyme because most tissues are heterogeneous with respect to cell type and even many cell types contain multiple PDE 20 isozymes.

At least five different families of PDEs have been described based on characteristics such as substrate specificity, kinetic properties, cellular regulatory control, size, and in some instances, 25 modulation by selective inhibitors. [Beavo, Adv. in Second Mess. and Prot. Phosph. Res. 22:1-38 (1988)]. The five families include:

- I Ca²⁺/calmodulin-stimulated
- 30 II cGMP-stimulated
- III cGMP-inhibited
- IV cAMP-specific
- V cGMP-specific

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Within each family there are multiple forms of closely related PDEs. See Beavo, "Multiple Phosphodiesterase Isozymes Background, Nomenclature and Implications", pp. 3-15 In: Cyclic Nucleotide

5 Phosphodiesterases: Structure, Regulation and Drug Action, Beavo, J. and Houslay, M.D., Eds.; John Wiley & Sons, New York (1990). See, also, Beavo, TIPS, 11:150 (1990).

Of the many distinct PDE enzymes now
10 recognized, for only certain of the cGMP specific PDEs is complete cDNA sequence information available. With the acquisition of complete structural information for all PDEs, it may be possible to identify and localize (cellular and subcellular distribution) each PDE isozyme
15 and thereby design isozyme-selective PDE inhibitors as therapeutic agents for specific diseases allowing avoidance of untoward side-effects. However, the heterogeneity, instability, and relatively low abundance of some of the PDE isozymes have presented major
20 obstacles in purifying and characterizing these enzymes.

Several methods are presently available for cloning mammalian genes. A standard approach to cloning mammalian genes requires obtaining purified protein, determining a partial amino acid sequence of the
25 purified protein, using the partial amino acid sequence to produce degenerate oligonucleotide probes, and screening cDNA libraries with these probes to obtain cDNA encoding the protein. This method is time consuming and, because of the degeneracy of the probes
30 used, may identify sequences other than those encoding the protein(s) of interest. Many mammalian genes have been cloned this way including, for example, the gene encoding the cGMP phosphodiesterase expressed in retina (Ovchinnikov et al., FEBS, 223:169 (1987)).

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A second approach to cloning genes encoding a protein of interest is to use a known gene as a probe to find homologs. This approach is particularly useful when members of a gene family or families are sufficiently homologous. The Drosophila melanogaster dunce phosphodiesterase gene was used, for example to clone rat homologs. Davis et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 86:3604 (1989); and Swinnen et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 86:5325 (1989). Although additional members of one family of phosphodiesterase genes might be cloned once a first member of that family has been cloned, it is never known in advance whether the nucleotide sequences of genes belonging to different phosphodiesterase gene families will exhibit sufficient homology to use probes derived from one family to identify members of another family.

Yet another approach to cloning genes is known as complementation. A number of researchers have reported the isolation of yeast genes by their ability to complement a mutation/defect in the corresponding gene in another yeast. See, for example: McKnight et al., EMBO J., 4:2093 (1985) - Aspergillus nidulans gene encoding alcohol dehydrogenase isolated by its ability to complement an adh1 mutation in S. cerevisiae; Sass et al., PNAS (USA), 83:9303 (1986) - S. cerevisiae PDE2 gene isolated by its ability to complement a RAS2^{val19} allele in S. cerevisiae strain TK161-R2V; Nikawa et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 7:3629 (1987) - S. cerevisiae PDE1 gene isolated by transforming S. cerevisiae strain TK161-R2V; and Wilson, Molec. Cell. Biol., 8:505 (1988) - S. cerevisiae SRA5 gene isolated by virtue of its ability to rescue a RAS⁺ sra5-5 S. cerevisiae strain RW60-12C.

Yeast have also been used to isolate non-yeast genes. For example, Henikoff et al., Nature, 289:33 (1981), reported the isolation of a D. melanogaster gene

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by complementation of yeast mutants and Lee *et al.*, Nature, 327:31 (1987), reported the isolation of human gene by its ability to complement a mutation in the cdc2 gene in S. pombe. The expression vector employed 5 included a viral (SV40) promoter.

More recently, complementation screening has been used by the applicants herein to detect and isolate mammalian cDNA clones encoding certain types of phosphodiesterases (PDEs). Colicelli *et al.*, PNAS 10 (USA), 86:3599 (1989) reports the construction of a rat brain cDNA library in a Saccharomyces cerevisiae expression vector and the isolation therefrom of genes having the capacity to function in yeast to suppress the phenotypic effects of RAS2^{val19}, a mutant form of the 15 RAS2 gene analogous to an oncogenic mutant of the human HRAS gene. A rat species cDNA so cloned and designated DPD (dunce-like phosphodiesterase) has the capacity to complement the loss of growth control associated with an activated RAS2^{val19} gene harbored in yeast strains 20 TK161-R2V. The gene encodes a high-affinity cAMP specific phosphodiesterase that is highly homologous to the cAMP phosphodiesterase encoded by the dunce locus of D. melanogaster.

Relatively few PDE genes have been cloned to 25 date. Of those cloned, most belong to the cAMP-specific family of phosphodiesterases (cAMP-PDEs). See Davis, "Molecular Genetics of the Cyclic Nucleotide Phosphodiesterases", pp. 227-241 in Cyclic Nucleotide Phosphodiesterases: Structure, Regulation, and Drug Action, Beavo, J. and Houslay, M.D., Eds.; John Wiley & Sons, New York; 1990. See also, e.g., Faure *et al.*, PNAS (USA), 85:8076 (1988) - D. discoideum; Sass *et al.*, supra - S. cerevisiae, PDE class IV, designated PDE2; Nikawa *et al.*, supra - S. cerevisiae, designated PDE1; 30 Wilson *et al.*, supra - S. cerevisiae, designated SRA5; Chen *et al.*, PNAS (USA), 83:9313 (1986) - D.

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melanogaster, designated dnc⁺; Ovchinnikov, et al.,
supra - bovine retina, designated GMP PDE; Davis et al.,
supra - rat liver, designated rat dnc-1; Colicelli, et
al., supra - rat brain, designated DPD; Swinnen, et al.,
5 PNAS (USA), 86:5325 (1989) - rat testis, rat PDE1, PDE2,
PDE3 and PDE4; and Livi, et al., Mol. Cell. Biol.,
10 10:2678 (1990) - human monocyte, designated hPDE1. See
also, LeTrong et al., Biochemistry, 29:10280 (1990)
reporting cloning of a DNA encoding a fragment of a
15 bovine adrenal cGMP stimulated PDE and Thompson et al.,
FASEBJ., 5(6):A1592 (Abstract No. 7092, 1991) reporting
the cloning of a "Type II PDE" from rat pheochromocytoma
cells.

Thus, there continues to exist a need in the
15 art for improved cloning procedures effective for
isolating genes, both of known and unknown function, for
expression products sufficiently kinetically pure so as
to be suitable for use in drug improved immunological
specificity, and for drug screening methods that do not
20 require kinetically pure protein preparations.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods for
cloning mammalian genes encoding proteins which can
25 function in microorganisms, particularly yeast, and can
modify, complement, or suppress a genetic defect
associated with an identifiable phenotypic alteration or
characteristic in the microorganism. Provided by the
invention are mammalian genes cloned according to the
30 method, as well as products encoded by such genes, and
antibodies immunologically reactive with the encoded
proteins.

More specifically, the present invention
relates to a method of detecting mammalian genes that
35 encode products that modify, complement or suppress a
genetic defect in a biochemical pathway in which cAMP

participates, or in a biochemical pathway which is controlled, directly or indirectly, by a RAS protein; to the genes so cloned; to products (nucleic acids, proteins) encoded by the mammalian genes cloned

5 including novel mammalian genes that encode, for example, cAMP phosphodiesterases, proteins that interact with RAS proteins, and other proteins affecting cell growth and maintenance.

The present method can be used to detect a
10 mammalian gene of interest that functions in a microorganism that is genetically altered or defective in a defined manner (an altered microorganism) to correct the genetic alteration or defect and, as a result, modifies an identifiable phenotypic alteration
15 or characteristic associated with the genetic alteration or defect (produces a phenotype more like that of normal or unaltered microorganism). Altered microorganisms illustrating those useful in practice of methods of the invention include S. cerevisiae strains TK161-R2V, 10DAB
20 and SKN37 and S. pombe strain SP65.

The present invention thus provides novel methods for detecting, in a genetically altered microorganism (such as a mutant yeast or mammalian host cell), a mammalian gene that is capable of modifying a
25 phenotypic alteration associated with a genetic alteration. The steps of the novel methods include:
(a) providing mammalian cDNA in an expression vector capable of expressing the mammalian cDNA in the genetically altered microorganism (preferred vectors
30 including an endogenous host cell promoter DNA sequence operatively associated with the cDNA); (b) introducing the expression vector into the genetically altered microorganism; (c) maintaining the genetically altered microorganisms containing the expression vector under
35 conditions appropriate for growth; and (d) identifying genetically altered microorganisms in which the

phenotypic alteration associated with the genetic alteration in the microorganism is modified. Optionally included is the step of isolating the cDNA inserted in microorganisms identified in step (d).

5 Although use of the present method to clone mammalian genes is described in detail in respect to cAMP phosphodiesterases and proteins that interact with RAS proteins, it can be used to clone and identify other mammalian genes that function in an appropriately-
10 selected altered microorganism to correct, complement or supplement the genetic alteration and, as a result, correct the associated phenotypic alteration. Phenotypic alterations of yeast cells which illustrate the invention include heat shock sensitivity, nitrogen
15 starvation, failure to synthesize normal amounts of glycogen, failure to grow on acetate and failure to sporulate.

20 In presently preferred forms, the novel DNA sequences comprise cDNA sequences; however, alternate DNA forms such as genomic DNA, and DNA prepared by partial or total chemical synthesis from nucleotides, as well as DNA with deletions or mutations, is also within the contemplation of the invention.

25 Association of DNA sequences provided by the invention with homologous or heterologous species expression control DNA sequences, such as promoters, operators, regulators and the like, allows for in vivo and in vitro transcription to form messenger RNA which, in turn, is susceptible to translation to provide the
30 invention proteins, and related poly- and oligo-peptides in large quantities. Presently preferred vectors for use in practice of the invention include plasmids pADNS, pADANS, pAAUN and pAAUN-ATG.

35 Specifically provided by the invention are mammalian DNA sequences encoding cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases and fragments thereof as well as RAS

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protein-related DNA sequences which are present as mammalian DNA inserts in bacterial plasmids which are the subject of deposits made April 15, 1991 with the American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, 5 Rockville, Maryland 20852 in accordance with U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and Budapest Treaty requirements. Mammalian PDE DNAs made subject of the deposits include:

1. Plasmid pRATDPD in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68586) containing a rat brain cDNA insert 10 encoding a dunce-like PDE;

2. Plasmid pJC44x in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68603) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a cAMP specific PDE;

3. Plasmid pTM3 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. 15 accession No. 68600) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a cAMP specific PDE;

4. Plasmid pTM72 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68602) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a cAMP specific PDE;

5. Plasmid pPDE21 In E. coli (A.T.C.C. 20 accession No. 68595) containing a human temporal cortical cell cDNA insert encoding a cAMP specific PDE;

6. Plasmid pGB18ARR In E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68596) containing a human temporal 25 cortical cell cDNA insert encoding a cAMP specific PDE;

7. Plasmid pGB25 In E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68594) containing a human temporal cortical cell cDNA insert encoding a cAMP specific PDE; and,

30 8. Plasmid pTM22 In E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68601) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a PDE of unclassifiable family designation.

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Mammalian RAS-related DNAs made the subject of deposit include:

9. Plasmid pJC99 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68599) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a RAS-related polypeptide;
 - 5 10. Plasmid pJC265 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68598) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a RAS-related polypeptide;
 - 10 11. Plasmid pJC310 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68597) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a RAS-related polypeptide;
 - 15 12. Plasmid pML5 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68593) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a RAS-related polypeptide;
 - 15 13. Plasmid pATG16 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68592) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a RAS-related polypeptide; and,
 - 20 14. Plasmid pATG29 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68591) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a RAS-related polypeptide.
- Yeast expression plasmids deposited in connection with the present invention include:
- 25 15. Plasmid pAAUN in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68590);
 16. Plasmid pAAUN-ATG in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68589);
 17. Plasmid pADANS in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68587); and,
 - 30 18. Plasmid pADNS in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68588).
- Yeast host cells made the subject of deposit in connection with the present invention include:
- 35 19. S. pombe SP565 (A.T.C.C. accession No. 74047);

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20. S. cerevisiae SKN37 (A.T.C.C. accession No. 74048);

21. S. cerevisiae 10DAB (A.T.C.C. accession No. 74049); and,

5 22. S. cerevisiae TK161-R2V (A.T.C.C. accession No. 74050).

Novel protein products of the invention include polypeptides having the primary structural conformation (i.e., amino acid sequence) of phosphodiesterase proteins as well as those having the primary structural conformation of non-phosphodiesterase proteins, including peptide fragments thereof and synthetic peptides assembled to be duplicative of amino acid sequences thereof. Proteins, protein fragments, and synthetic peptides of the invention are projected to have numerous uses including therapeutic, diagnostic and prognostic uses and will provide the basis for preparation of monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies specifically immunoreactive with these proteins. Preferred protein fragments and synthetic peptides include those duplicating regions of the proteins which are not involved in substrate binding functions and the most preferred are those which share at least one antigenic epitope with the proteins of the invention.

25 Use of mammalian host cells for expression of DNAs of the invention is expected to provide for such post-translational modifications (e.g., truncation, lipidation, glycosylation, and tyrosine, serine or threonine phosphorylation) as may be needed to confer 30 optimal biological activity on recombinant expression products of the invention.

Also provided by the present invention are antibody substances (including polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, chimeric antibodies and single chain 35 antibodies) characterized by their ability to bind with high immunospecificity to the proteins and to their

fragments and peptides, recognizing unique epitopes which are not common to other proteins, especially phosphodiesterases.

Also provided by the present invention are 5 novel procedures for the detection and/or quantification of normal, abnormal, or mutated forms of the proteins as well as nucleic acids (e.g., DNA and mRNA) associated therewith. Illustratively, antibodies of the invention may be employed in known immunological procedures for 10 quantitative detection of the proteins in fluid and tissue samples, of DNA sequences of the invention that may be suitably labelled and employed for quantitative detection of mRNA encoding these proteins.

Among the multiple aspects of the present 15 invention, therefore, is the provision of (a) novel nucleic acid sequences encoding cyclic nucleic acid phosphodiesterase polypeptides and RAS proteins as hereinafter described, and (b) DNA sequences which hybridize thereto under hybridization conditions of the 20 stringency equal to or greater than the conditions described herein and employed in the initial isolation of certain cDNAs of the invention, as well as (c) DNA sequences encoding the same, or allelic variant, or analog polypeptides through use of, at least in part, 25 degenerate codons. Correspondingly provided are viral vectors or circular plasmid DNA vectors incorporating such DNA sequences and prokaryotic and eucaryotic host cells transformed or transfected with such DNA sequences and vectors as well as novel methods for the recombinant 30 production of proteins encoded by the DNA sequences through cultured growth of such hosts and isolation of these proteins from the hosts or their culture media.

The present invention further relates to a 35 method of identifying agents that modify or alter (i.e., reduce or stimulate) the activity of the protein products of such mammalian genes expressed in

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microorganisms, such as yeast. Identification of such agents can be carried out using two types of screening procedures: one based on biochemical assays of mammalian proteins of known enzymatic function and one based on phenotypic assays for proteins of determined or as yet undetermined function. In the former case, if the encoded proteins are phosphodiesterases, for example, pharmacological screens include assays for chemical agents that alter (i.e., reduce or stimulate) phosphodiesterase activity. In the latter case, if the encoded proteins interact with RAS proteins, for example, pharmacological screens include the assay for agents that reduce or stimulate interactions with RAS proteins. These screening methods can be used with either whole cell preparations or cell extracts and do not require enzyme purification.

Other aspects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent upon consideration of the following detailed description thereof which includes numerous illustrative examples of the practice of the invention, reference being made to the drawing wherein:

FIGURE 1 [Fig. 1(A), 1(B), 1(C) and 1(D)] is a comparative alignment of the nucleotide sequences of the human cDNA inserts of plasmids pJC44X, pTM3, pGB14 and pGB18ARR, wherein lower case letters designate lack of homology and gaps indicate absence of corresponding base positions;

FIGURE 2 [Fig. 2(A), 2(B), 2(C) and 2(D)] is a comparative alignment of the nucleotide sequences of the human cDNA inserts of plasmids pPDE2RR, pTM72, pPDE7 and pPDE 10x-INV, with lower case letters designating lack of homology and gaps indicating the absence of corresponding base positions;

- 20 -

5 FIGURE 3 is a comparative alignment of the nucleotide sequences of the human cDNA inserts of plasmids pPDE18 and pGB25, with lower case letters designating lack of homology and gaps indicating the absence of corresponding base positions; and

10 FIGURE 4 [Fig. 4(A) and 4(B)] is a comparative alignment of deduced amino acid sequences of plasmids pTM72 (TM72), pRATDPD, pJC44X, pPDE18 and pPDE21, wherein lower case letters designate non-homologous residues and gaps indicate lack of any residue at the aligned position.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

15 The following examples illustrate practice of the invention. Example 1 relates to cloning and identification of mammalian genes by complementation in yeast. Example 2 relates to cloning and identification of mammalian genes by hybridization with mammalian genes cloned by complementation. Example 3 relates to
20 characterization of cloned genes by complementation capacity. Example 4 relates to further characterization of cloned genes by nucleotide sequence analysis. Example 5 relates to screening and identification of agents which alter phosphodiesterase enzymatic
25 activity.

EXAMPLE 1

Cloning of Mammalian Genes By Complementation in Yeast

In its most general form, the methods of the present invention are as follows.

Make mammalian cDNA library

10

1

Insert cDNA library into appropriate expression vector

1

15

Introduce cDNA-containing expression vector into microorganism (host cells) having genetic alteration associated with identifiable phenotype alteration

1

20

Maintain host cells under conditions appropriate for cell growth

1

Select host cells in which phenotypic alteration is corrected

25

1

Recover mammalian gene expressed in selected host cells

1

30

Analyze recovered mammalian gene
and/or encoded products

First, a cDNA library of mammalian mRNAs is produced using known techniques. This library can be made by cloning double stranded cDNA into an expression vector. The cDNA can be prepared from a pre-existing cDNA library, or it can be prepared by the reverse

transcription of mRNA purified from a tissue or cell line of choice, using standard procedures. Watson et al., In: DNA Cloning, a Practical Approach, IRL Press Oxford (1984)).

5 The cDNA so obtained is cloned into an expression vector capable of expressing mammalian cDNA inserts as mRNA which in turn can be translated into protein in a host cell of choice, e.g., altered yeast such as S. pombe SP565 (ras1::Leu2/ras1::Leu2) (A.T.C.C. 10 74047), S. cerevisiae SKN37 (cap::HIS3) (A.T.C.C. 74048), S. cerevisiae 10DAB (pdel⁻, pde2⁻) (A.T.C.C. 74049); and S. cerevisiae TK161-R2V (RAS2^{val19}) (A.T.C.C. 74050). Expression vectors which have been used for this purpose are described in the examples 15 which follow and include pAAUN (A.T.C.C. 68590), pAAUN-ATG (A.T.C.C. 68589), pADNS (A.T.C.C. 68587), and pADANS (A.T.C.C. 68588).

Preferred expression vectors contain a transcriptional promoter specific for the host cell into 20 which the vector is introduced, e.g., promoters specific for expression in S. cerevisiae. The transcribed mRNA may utilize the ATG of the cDNA insert as the "start" codon or may express the cDNA product as a fusion protein.

25 The cDNA library (present as cDNA inserts in a selected expression vector) is introduced into a suitable host cell. This host cell contains genetic alterations which cause the host cell to have an identifiable phenotypic alteration or abnormality 30 associated with the genetic alteration. The host cell may be a eukaryotic microorganism, such as the yeast S. cerevisiae or a mammalian cell.

Known methods, such as lithium acetate-induced transformation, are used to introduce the cDNA-35 containing expression vector. In the examples that follow, transformation of yeast cells was performed with

lithium acetate. Yeast cells were grown in either rich medium (YPD) or synthetic medium with appropriate auxotrophic supplements (SC). Mortimer *et al.*, In: The Yeast, 1:385 (1969). Ito *et al.*, J. Bacteriol., 153:163 (1983).

The genetic alterations of the selected host cell, may for example, lead to defects in the metabolic pathways controlled by the RAS proteins and the associated readily discernible phenotype may be sensitivity to heat shock or nitrogen starvation, failure to synthesize normal amounts of glycogen, failure to grow on certain carbon sources, failure to sporulate, failure to mate, or other properties associated with defects in the pathways controlled by or controlling RAS proteins. For example, the genetic alteration can be the presence of the RAS2^{val19} gene. Yeast containing such an alteration exhibit heat shock sensitivity, which can be overcome by expression of mammalian genes. In the examples that follow, heat shock experiments were performed by replica plating onto preheated SC plates which were maintained at 55°C for 10 minutes, allowed to cool, and incubated at 30°C for 24-48 hrs.

Other host cells with genetic alterations can be chosen, such as disruptions of the PDE1 and PDE2 genes in S. cerevisiae or disruptions of, or the presence of an activated allele of ras1 in S. pombe. Other genetic alterations in a host cell may be correctable by different subsets of mammalian cDNA genes.

After introduction of the cDNA insert-containing expression vector, host cells are maintained under conditions appropriate for host cell growth. Those host cells which have been corrected for their phenotypic alteration are selected or otherwise identified and the mammalian gene which they express can

be recovered e.g., by transformation of E. coli with DNA isolated from the host cell. Segregation analysis in the examples that follow was performed by growing yeast transformants in YPD for 2-3 days, plating onto YPD 5 plates, and replica plating onto YPD, SC-leucine (plasmid selection), and YPD heat shock plates. E. coli strain HB101 was used for plasmid propagation and isolation, and strain SCS1 (Stratagene) was used for transformation and maintenance of the cDNA library. 10 Mandel et al., Mol. Biol., 53:159 (1970); Hanahan J. Mol. Biol., 166:557 (1983).

If desired, the mammalian gene can be isolated and sequenced; alternatively, the protein encoded by the gene can be identified and expressed in cultured cells 15 for use in further processes.

Parts A, B, and C below describe the isolation of mammalian genes by complementation in yeast and their subsequent biochemical characterization.

20 A. Isolation and Biochemical Characterization of a Rat Brain cDNA Encoding a Phosphodiesterase
A rat brain cDNA library was produced and cloned into the yeast expression vector, pADNS. RNA was purified from Sprague-Dawley rat brains by published 25 procedures. Chirgwin et al., Biochem., 18:5294 (1979); Lizardi, Methods Enzymol., 96:24 (1983); Watson et al., In: DNA cloning, a practical approach, IRL, Press Oxford 30 (1984). pADNS consists of a 2.2kbp BglII to HpaI fragment containing the S. cerevisiae LEU2 gene from YEp213 [Sherman et al., Laboratory Manual for Methods in Yeast Genetics, Sherman, F., Fink, G.R. and Hicks, J.B., eds., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1986)], a 1.6kbp HpaI to HindIII fragment of the S. cerevisiae 2 μ plasmid containing the origin of 35 replication, and a 2.1kbp SspI to EcoRI fragment containing the ampicillin resistance gene from the

plasmid pUC18. It also contains a 1.5kbp BamHI to HindIII fragment of the modified *S. cerevisiae* alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH1) promoter [Bennetzen et al., J. Biol. Chem., 257:3018 (1982); Ammerer, Meth. Enzymol., 101:192 (1983)] and a 0.6kbp HindIII to BamHI fragment containing the ADH1 terminator sequences. The promoter and terminator sequences are separated by a polylinker that contains the restriction endonuclease sites NotI, SacII, and SfiI between the existing HindIII and SacI sites.

Double stranded cDNAs were prepared and ligated to NotI linkers, cleaved with NotI restriction enzyme, and cloned into pADNS at the NotI site situated between the alcohol dehydrogenase promoter and termination sequences of the vector. The use of the rare cutting NotI obviated the need for restriction site methylases commonly used in cDNA cloning. cDNAs were ligated to the NotI linker oligonucleotides:

20 SEQ ID NO: 1
5' - AAGCGGCCGC, and

SEQ ID NO: 2
5' - GCGGCCGCTT.

25
30
35
Approximately 1.5×10^5 independent cDNA inserts were contained in the library, with an average insert size of 1.5kbp. DNA prepared from the cDNA expression library was used to transform the RAS2^{val19} yeast strain TK161- R2V. The 50,000 Leu⁺ transformants obtained were subsequently tested for heat shock sensitivity. Only one transformant displayed heat shock resistance which was conditional upon retention of the expression plasmid. The plasmid, designated pRATDPD, was isolated from this transformant and the 2.17 kb NotI insert was analyzed by restriction site mapping and nucleotide

sequencing. SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 4 provide the nucleotide sequence of the insert and the corresponding deduced amino acid sequence. Sequencing was performed using the dideoxy chain termination method. Sanger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 74:5463 (1977); Biggin, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 80:3963 (1983)). Genalign was used to align the DPD and dunce sequences (GENALIGN is a copyrighted software product of IntelliGenetics, Inc.; developed by Dr. Hugo 10 Martinez).

A large open reading frame of 562 codons was found. The first ATG appears at codon 46 and a protein which initiates at this codon would have a predicted molecular weight of approximately 60 kDa. This rat gene 15 is designated RATDPD. A search for similar sequences was performed by computer analysis of sequence data banks, and the Drosophila melanogaster dunce gene was found. The two genes would encode proteins with an 80% amino acid identity, without the introduction of gaps, 20 over a 252 amino acid region located in the center of the rat DPD cDNA. The dunce gene has been shown to encode a high affinity cAMP phosphodiesterase. Chen et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 83:9313 (1986); Davis et al., J. Cell Biol., 90:101 (1981); Walter et al., J. 25 Neurosci., 4:494 (1984)).

To demonstrate that the sequences upstream and downstream of the large sequence identity region were in fact contiguous with that region in the mRNA, rather than artifacts of the method for cDNA cloning, the 30 structure of the cloned cDNA was compared with the structure of DPD cDNAs contained in an independently prepared, first strand cDNA population obtained by reverse transcribing total rat brain poly (A)⁺ RNA with an oligo dT primer. Oligonucleotide primers 35 complementary to sequences located within the identity region, and to sequences near the 5' or 3' ends of the

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coding strand, were made. Using either the cloned pRATDPD DNA or the total first strand cDNA material as template, polymerase chain reactions (PCR) were carried out using four different primer sets and the reaction 5 products were analysed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Polymerase chain reactions (PCRs) were carried out in thermocycler (Perkin Elmer, Cetus) using a modification of published procedures. Saiki *et al.*, 10 Science, 239:487 (1988). Reaction mixtures contained template DNA (1ng of cloned DNA, or 1μg of total first strand cDNA), 25 pmoles of oligonucleotide primers, 200μM deoxyribonucleotide triphosphates, 10mM Tris HCl (pH 8.4), 50mM KCl, 3mM MgCl₂, and 0.01% (w/v) 15 gelatin. The oligonucleotide primers used were:

SEQ ID NO: 5

A, 5' - CACCCTGCTGACAAACCT⁴⁴;

20 SEQ ID NO: 6

B, 5' - ATGGAGACCGCTGGAGGAA¹⁵³;

SEQ ID NO: 7

C, 5' - ATACGCCACATCAGAATG⁶⁷⁶;

25

SEQ ID NO: 8

D, 5' - TACCAAGAGTATGATTCCC¹⁴⁴⁹;

SEQ ID NO: 9

30 E, 5' - GTGTCGATCAGAGACTTG¹⁶⁶⁸; and

SEQ ID NO: 10

F, 5' - GCACACAGGTTGGCAGAC²⁰⁴⁸.

The superscript numbers indicate position coordinates in pRATDPD SEQ ID NO: 3. Primers C, E and F are non-coding strand sequences. Thirty cycles (1.5 min at 94°C, 3 min at 55°C, and 7 min at 72°C) were 5 performed and the reaction products were analyzed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

In each case, a fragment of the predicted length was obtained using either of the template DNAs. The band assignments were confirmed by cleavage with 10 restriction endonucleases having recognition sites within the amplified DNA product. Again, in each case, the primary PCR product obtained using either source of template yielded cleavage products of the predicted sizes. The results indicate that the sequence arrangement 15 in the cloned cDNA faithfully reflects the structure of the rat mRNA.

To analyse the biochemical properties of the pRATDPD gene product, crude cell extracts were prepared from one liter cultures of 10DAB yeast cells which had 20 been transformed with either pADNS or pRATDPD. Yeast strain 10DAB cells are pde1⁻ and pde2⁻ and do not have a measureable level of endogenous cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase activity. Phosphodiesterase activity assays were performed using cAMP as substrate as 25 follows. Yeast cells were grown at 30°C for 36 hours in one liter cultures of synthetic media (SC-leucine). Cells were harvested and washed with buffer C (20mM MES (pH 6.2), 0.1mM MgCl₂, 0.1mM EGTA, 1mM β -mercaptoethanol), were resuspended in 30 ml buffer C with 50 μ l 1M 30 PMSF, and were disrupted with a French press. The extracts were centrifuged at 1,600g for 10 min and the supernatants were spun at 18,000g for 90 min (4°C). The supernatant was assayed for phosphodiesterase activity as in Collicelli et al., supra. All the reactions 35 contained Tris-HCl (pH7.5) (100mM), cell extract (50 μ g protein/ml), 5'-nucleotidase (Sigma, 20ng/ml) and 10mM

Mg²⁺ (unless otherwise stated) and the indicated cyclic nucleotide concentrations. Assays for the cGMP hydrolysis used 1.5 μ M cGMP. Inhibition studies employed 5 μ M cAMP in the presence of varying amounts of cGMP up to 5 500 μ M. [³H]cAMP and [³H]cGMP were obtained from NEN (New England Nuclear). Reactions were incubated for 10 min at 30°C and stopped with 5X stop solution (250mM EDTA, 25mM AMP, 100mMcAMP).

Control extracts (10DAB with pADNS) showed no 10 cAMP phosphodiesterase activity. Results with the controls were unchanged when performed at 0°C or in the absence of Mg²⁺ and were comparable to results obtained when no extract was added. These results indicate that 15 there is no detectable background phosphodiesterase activity in the non-transformed control strain 10DAB.

In contrast, considerable cAMP phosphodiesterase activity was seen in the 10AB yeast strain transformed with pRATDPD. The rate of cAMP hydrolysis 20 in the resulting transformants was measured as a function of cAMP concentration. The deduced K_m for cAMP is 3.5 μ M and the calculated V_{max} is 1.1nmol/min/mg.

The assay conditions were varied to ascertain 25 the cation preferences of the enzyme and to determine the ability of calcium and calmodulin to stimulate its activity. In these assays, Mn²⁺ can be utilized as well as Mg²⁺, and either cation in 1mM final concentration was sufficient. Calcium/calmodulin was unable to stimulate the measured phosphodiesterase activity in the extract. A parallel assay using beef heart phosphodiesterase (Boeringer Mannheim) yielded a 6.5 fold 30 stimulation with the addition of calcium/calmodulin. Finally, no cGMP phosphodiesterase activity was detected in these assays. Beef heart phosphodiesterase was again used as a positive control. In addition, cGMP present 35 in amounts 100 fold over substrate concentrations was unable to inhibit cAMP phosphodiesterase activity.

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Biochemical characterization of the pRATDPD cDNA product expressed in yeast indicates that it is a high affinity cAMP specific phosphodiesterase, as is dunce. Davis *et al.*, J. Cell. Biol., 90:101 (1981); 5 Walter *et al.*, J. Neurosci., 4 (1984). In addition, the phosphodiesterase activity is not stimulated by the presence of calcium/calmodulin. This property is shared with dunce and is distinct from some other phosphodiesterases. Beavo, In Advances in second messenger and 10 phosphoprotein research Greengard *et al.*, eds., Raven Press (1988). The two proteins, pRATDPD and dunce, thus appear to have similar biochemical characteristics. However, it should also be noted that pRATDPD encodes a protein product which shows much less significant 15 homology (35%) to dunce beyond the previously described highly conserved core region. These non-conserved sequences could result in an altered or refined function for this mammalian dunce homolog.

The pRATDPD nucleotide sequence as set forth 20 in SEQ ID NO: 3 encodes a methionine codon at position 46 and the established reading frame remains open through to position 563, resulting in a protein with a predicted molecular weight of 60kDa. The same reading frame, however, is open beyond the 5' end of the coding 25 strand. At present, it is not known if the methionine codon at position 46 is the initiating codon for the DPD protein. The coding sequence is interrupted by three closely spaced terminator codons. However, the established reading frame then remains open for an 30 additional 116 codons, followed by more terminator codons, a polyadenylation consensus signal and a polyadenine stretch. This 3' open reading frame could be incorporated into another dunce-like phosphodiesterase through alternate splicing.

**B. Cloning of Human Glioblastoma
Cell cDNAs By Complementation**

A cDNA library was constructed in λ ZAP using NotI linkers. In this example, the cDNA derived from mRNA was purified from the human glioblastoma cell line U118MG. Inserts from the λ vector were transferred into two yeast expression vectors pADNS and pADANS. Plasmid pADANS differs from pADNS in that the mRNA transcribed will direct the synthesis of a fusion protein including an N terminal portion derived from the alcohol dehydrogenase protein and the remainder from the mammalian cDNA insert.

The two mammalian cDNA expression libraries so constructed were screened, as in the previous example, for cDNAs capable of correcting the heat shock sensitivity of the *S. cerevisiae* host TK161-R2V. Several cDNAs were isolated and analysed by sequencing. Four different cDNAs, contained as inserts in plasmids pJC44x, pJC99, pJC265, and pJC310, were thereby discovered, and their DNA sequences are provided in SEQ ID NOs: 11, 13, 15 and 17, respectively.

The insert of pJC44x was shown by computer analysis to be homologous to the rat pRATDPD gene and biochemical analysis of cellular lysates demonstrated that it encodes a cAMP phosphodiesterase. The inserts in pJC99, pJC265, and pJC310, show no significant homology to previously isolated genes.

**C. Cloning of Human Glioblastoma
Cell Phosphodiesterase cDNAs
By Complementation**

The human glioblastoma cDNA expression library previously described was screened for cDNAs capable of correcting the heat shock sensitivity of the phosphodiesterase deficient yeast strain 10DAB. Several cDNAs were so isolated and analyzed by nucleotide and restriction endonuclease sequencing mapping. The cDNA

insert in pTM22 encodes a novel human gene. Its nucleotide sequence and deduced amino acid sequence are shown in SEQ ID NOS: 19 and 20.

From a computer analysis of the nucleotide sequence of the pTM22 insert putatively encodes a protein homologous to various cAMP phosphodiesterases, such as the bovine Ca^{2+} /calmodulin dependent cAMP phosphodiesterase and the rat DPD phosphodiesterase described in Example 1A. Biochemical analysis has proven that the isolated DNA encodes a novel cAMP phosphodiesterase.

Sequences related to the pTM22 insert were found to be expressed in the human heart as well, and splicing variants of TM22 were isolated from a human heart cDNA library using pTM22 insert sequences as a nucleic acid hybridization probe.

Plasmid pTM22 was unable to correct the heat shock sensitivity of RAS2^{val19} yeast strains, i.e., of TK161-R2V. It thus appears that the pde1⁻ pde2⁻ yeast strain 10DAB is more sensitive to phenotypic reversion by mammalian cAMP phosphodiesterase clones than is the RAS2^{val19} yeast strain.

Several other human glioblastoma cDNAs, isolated as inserts in the plasmids designated pTM3 and pTM72, were similarly characterized. These two different cAMP phosphodiesterase cDNAs were found to be very closely related to, but distinct from, the pRATDPD cDNA insert and the pJC99 cDNA insert. Their nucleotide sequences and deduced amino acid sequences are shown in SEQ ID NOS: 21 and 23, respectively.

Biochemical analysis of cell lysates has established that the cDNAs of pTM3 and pTM72, pJC44x and pRATDPD encode rolipram sensitive cAMP phosphodiesterases.

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D. Kinetic Analysis of pPDE cDNA Expression Products

Samples containing approximately 10^{10} transformed S. cerevisiae 10DAB cells expressing the human cDNAs inserted in pJC44x, pTM3, a pTM22-like plasmid (designated L22 Met and including a 1.7 kb fragment insert derived from pTM22 and encoding the PDE activity) and pAD72 (a TM72-like clone) were re-suspended in 2.5 ml PBS and disrupted by vortexing in the presence of glass beads at 4°C. The supernatant fraction following centrifugation for 5 min at 12,000 xg was the source for enzyme in these studies.

Phosphodiesterase activity was determined as described, with minor modifications, in Davis et al., J. Cyc. Nuc. Res., 5:65-74 (1979). Incubation mixtures contained 40 mM Tris pH 8.0, 1 mM EGTA, 5 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mg/ml BSA, diluted yeast extract, [³H]cAMP, and varying amounts of unlabeled cyclic nucleotides to a final volume of 0.25 ml. Reactions were terminated by the addition of 0.25 ml stop buffer containing 0.5 M carbonate pH 9.3, 0.5 M NaCl and 0.1% SDS. Nucleotide products and unreacted substrates were separated on boronate columns (8 x 33 mm). The products were eluted from the boronate columns with sorbitol into scintillation vials for tritium analysis. All kinetic data represent measurements of initial rates, determined by incubations for multiple time intervals at suitable dilutions of enzyme. Analysis of kinetic data by the Lineweaver-Burk transformation of the Michaelis-Menten kinetic model demonstrates a linear double reciprocal plot indicative of a simple kinetic model for each enzyme tested. Cyclic nucleotide concentrations varied from 3×10^{-8} to 1×10^{-4} M [cAMP]. The results obtained are shown in Table 1, below.

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TABLE 1

**Preliminary Kinetic Analysis of Human Cyclic
Nucleotide Phosphodiesterases Derived
by Yeast Complementation**

5	Clone Name	<u>K_m</u> ¹	<u>V_{max}</u> ²
	pJC44x	3 μ M	830
	pAD72	1.3 μ M	670
	pTM3	4.5 μ M	16
	pL22Met	0.1 μ M	240

10

1 expressed as μ M cAMP
2 expressed as nmol/min/10¹² cells

15

**E. Cloning of Human Glioblastoma
Cell RAS-related cDNAs
By Complementation in Yeast**

In this example, four human glioblastoma cell cDNAs were isolated which do not encode PDEs. They were obtained by complementation of two genetically altered *S. cerevisiae* and *S. Pombe* yeast strains.

20 Clone S46 was selected by complementation in *S. cerevisiae* strain RS60.15B. This strain contains a mutant allele of RAS2, RAS2^{val19ala15}, which renders cells unable to grow at 36°C [Powers *et al.*, Mol. Cell Biol., 9:390-395 (1989)], because such cells are defective in RAS function at elevated temperatures.

25 Human cDNAs from a human glioblastoma cell library were selected that could complement this defect. One cDNA found this way was designated S46. Its nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences are provided in SEQ ID NOs: 25 and 26. The deduced amino acid sequence is 30 homologous to a Xenopus laevis gene that encodes a known protein kinase, the S6 protein kinase.

35 Plasmid pML5 was selected by complementation in another *S. cerevisiae* strain, SKN37. This particular strain contains a disrupted allele of CAP, cap::HIS3. CAP encodes an adenylylyl cyclase associated protein of

undetermined function. [Field et al., Cell, 61:319-327 (1990)]. As a consequence of this gene disruption, SKN37 fails to grow in medium rich in amino acids [Gerst et al., Mol. Cell Biol., 11:1248-1257 (1991)]. Human cDNAs were selected that could complement this defect. One cDNA insert found this way is present in pML5. Its nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 27 and 28. Its coding capacity is not yet certain.

10 Plasmids pATG16 and pATG29 were selected by complementation in the S. pombe diploid strain SP565. This strain is homozygous for disruptions of ras1 (ras1::LEU2). As a consequence, this strain fails to sporulate [Fukui et al., Cell, 44:329-336 (1986)] and 15 human cDNAs were selected that could complement this defect. DNA sequence information for the inserts of pATG16 and pATG29 is set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 29 and 31, respectively. These genes have unknown function. The vector used for screening in S. pombe differs from 20 the vector used for screening in S. cerevisiae. This vector, pAAUN-ATG, utilizes an S. pombe specific promoter, the adh promoter, and was constructed as follows. The cloning vector pAAUN was derived from plasmid pART1 (McLeod et al., EMBO J., 6:729-736 (1987)) 25 by replacing the S. cerevisiae LEU2 gene with a 1.8 kbp HindIII ura4 fragment from S. pombe and adding NotI linkers at the SmaI site of the polylinker (PL) derived from Viera et al., Methods in Enzymology, 153:3-11 (1987). pAAUN contains the S. pombe adh promoter for 30 gene expression and an ARS region for DNA replication. Plasmid pAAUN-ATG, was derived from plasmid pART8, obtained from David Beach, at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, and from pAAUN. The fragment of BamHI-EcoRV in pAAUN was replaced with the fragment of BamHI and EcoRV in pART8 which had a ATG start codon supplied by 35 NdeI site in the polylinker.

EXAMPLE 2

5 **Cloning and Identification of
Mammalian Genes By Hybridization
With Mammalian Genes Cloned By
Complementation**

10 This example relates to the cloning and identification of additional mammalian genes by hybridization to probes having sequences derived from the genes described in Example 1, i.e., those genes cloned via complementation in yeast.

15 Low and high stringency hybridizations were done under the same conditions for 12 to 16 hours at 65°C in an aqueous solution consisting of 6 times the normal concentration of sodium citrate (SSC), 5 times the normal concentration of Denhardt's solution, 0.5% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 0.05 mg/ml of denatured salmon sperm DNA and probe. After hybridization, nitrocellulose filters are incubated for five minutes in 20 2xSSC, 0.5% SDS, at room temperature, and for twenty minutes in fresh 2xSSC, 0.5% SDS, at 60°C.

25 For high stringency hybridizations only, a third wash is performed for twenty minutes at 60°C in 0.1xSSC, 0.1% SDS. The normal concentration of SSC is 0.15M sodium citrate and 0.15M sodium chloride, and the normal concentration of Denhardt's solution is 0.2 g/l Ficoll, 0.2 g/l polyvinyl/pyrrolidone, and 0.2 g/l bovine serum albumin.

30 Plasmids pPDE7, pPDE10X inv, and pPDE2RR were isolated by low stringency hybridization screens of a human temporal lobe cDNA library using the pRATDPD insert as probe. Nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 35, respectively) comparisons indicate that the inserts are representatives of the same genetic locus as 35 the insert in pTM72.

Plasmids pGB14 and pGB18ARR were obtained in the same manner. DNA sequence analysis (SEQ ID NOs: 37 and 39, respectively) revealed that they are representatives of the same genetic locus as the inserts in pTM3 and pJC44x.

5 Plasmid pGB25 was also obtained by low stringency hybridization using the pRATDPD insert as a probe. Judged by its nucleotide sequence as set out in SEQ ID NO: 40 it represents a novel member of PDE 10 family IV.

15 The cDNA insert of pGB25 was used as a probe to obtain pPDE18 and pPDE21. The cDNA of pPDE18 (SEQ ID NO: 41) represents the same locus as that of pGB25 (SEQ ID NO: 43) and contains more sequence information than the pGB25 cDNA. The pPDE21 insert represents a fourth member of PDE family IV.

20 No biochemical data on expression products of these clones has yet been obtained. Their assignment to class IV is made solely based on sequence relationships.

EXAMPLE 3

Characterization of Cloned Genes By Complementation Capacity

25 This example relates to the further characterization of the genes cloned in Example 1 by their capacity to complement yeast strains other than the yeast strain originally used to clone the gene.

30 For example, 10DAB cells (pde1⁻ pde2⁻) were transformed with the DPD expression plasmid, pRATDPD, and assayed for heat shock sensitivity. Expression of the rat DPD gene indeed rendered this host resistant to heat shock. Similarly, pJC44x was able to correct the phenotypic defects of this pde1⁻ pde2⁻ yeast strain.

In contrast, pJC99, pJC265, and pJC310 were unable to do so. This suggests that the cDNAs of the latter inserts do not encode cAMP phosphodiesterases. Rather, these genes encode proteins of undetermined function which appear to be able to correct phenotypic defects in yeast with activated RAS proteins as reflected by their capacity to complement yeast strain TK161-R2V.

The procedures described below operate to establish that cDNAs need not be cloned by complementation (or by hybridization to DNAs cloned by complementation) in order to be functional in a genetically altered host. Put another way, the following procedures demonstrate that chemical agent screening methodologies according to the present invention need not involve initial direct or indirect cloning of pertinent DNAs by means of complementation.

**A. Yeast Phenotype Complementation
by Expression of a cDNA Encoding
Bovine Brain CaM-PDE**

Plasmid pCAM-40 (in E. coli, A.T.C.C. accession No. 68576) includes a bovine brain cDNA insert encoding a 61 kDa Ca^{2+} /calmodulin stimulated cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase.

A 2.2 kb cDNA fragment, adapted for insertion into yeast expression plasmids pADNS and pADANS was derived from the plasmid pCAM-40 by polymerase chain reaction. Briefly, the following PCR amplification was employed to alter the pCAM-40 DNA insert to align it appropriately with the ADH1 promoter in the vectors.

One oligonucleotide primer (Oligo A) used in the PCR reaction

SEQ ID NO: 45

35 5'-TACGAAGCTTGATGGGGTCTACTGCTAC-3'

anneals to the pCaM-40 cDNA clone at base pair positions 100-116 and includes a *Hin*DIII site before the initial methionine codon. A second oligonucleotide primer (Oligo B)

5

SEQ ID NO: 46

5'-TACGAAGCTTGATGGTTGGCTTGGCATATC-3'

10 was designed to anneal at positions 520-538 and also includes a *Hin*DIII site two bases before a methionine codon. The third oligonucleotide

15

SEQ ID NO: 47

5'-ATTACCCCTCATAAAG-3'

20 25

annealed to a position in the plasmid that was 3' of the insert. For one reaction, Oligo A and Oligo C were used as primers with pCAM-40 as the template. The nucleic acid product of this reaction included the entire open reading frame. A second reaction used Oligo B and Oligo C as primers on the template pCAM-40 and yielded a nucleic acid product that lacked the portion of the cDNA sequence encoding the calmodulin binding domain. These amplified products were digested with *Hin*DIII and *Not*I and ligated to *Hin*DIII/*Not*I-digested yeast expression vectors pADNS and pADANS. Plasmid clones containing inserts were selected and transformed into S. cerevisiae strain 10DAB by lithium acetate transformation.

30 35 Transformed yeast were streaked in patches on agar plates containing synthetic medium lacking the amino acid leucine (SC-leucine agar) and grown for 3 days at 30°C. Replicas of this agar plate were made with three types of agar plates: one replica on SC-leucine agar, one replica on room temperature YPD agar, and three replicas on YPD agar plates that had been warmed to 56°C. The three warmed plates were maintained

at 56°C for 10, 20, or 30 minutes. These replicas were then allowed to cool to room temperature and then all of the plates were placed at 30°C. Yeast transformed with plasmids constructed to express the CaM-PDE were 5 resistant to the thermal pulse. More specifically, both the construct designed to express the complete open reading frame and that designed to express the truncated protein (including the catalytic region but not the calmodulin binding domain), in either pADNS or pADANS, complemented the heat shock sensitivity phenotype of the 10DAB host cells, i.e., rendered them resistant to the 10 56°C temperature pulse.

15 B. Biochemical Assay
of Expression Products

The CaM-PDE expression product was also evaluated by preparing cell-free extracts from the yeast and measuring the extracts' biochemical phosphodiesterase activity. For this purpose, 200 ml cultures of transformed yeast were grown in liquid SC-leucine to a density of about 6 million cells per ml. The cells were collected by centrifugation and the cell pellets were frozen. Extracts were prepared by thawing the frozen cells on ice, mixing the cells with 1 ml of PBS and an equal volume of glass beads, vortexing them to disrupt the yeast cells, and centrifuging the disrupted cells at approximately 12,000 x g for 5 min to remove insoluble debris. The supernatant was assayed for phosphodiesterase activity.

30 Extracts of yeast cells, up to 50 μ l, were
assayed for phosphodiesterase activity in 50mM Tris (pH
8.0), 1.0 mM EGTA, 0.01 mg/ml BSA (bovine serum
albumin), [3 H]-cyclic nucleotide (4-10,000 cpm/pmol),
and 5 mM $MgCl_2$ in a final volume of 250 μ l at 30°C in 10
35 x 75 mm glass test tubes. The incubations were
terminated by adding 250 μ l of 0.5 M sodium carbonate

- 41 -

(pH 9.3), 1M NaCl, and 0.1% SDS. The products of the phosphodiesterase reaction were separated from the cyclic nucleotide by chromatography on 8 x 33 mm columns of BioRad Affi-Gel 601 boronic acid gel. The columns 5 were equilibrated with 0.25 M sodium bicarbonate (pH 9.3) and 0.5 M NaCl. The reactions were applied to the columns. The assay tubes were rinsed with 0.25M sodium bicarbonate (pH 9.3) and 0.5 M NaCl and this rinse was applied to the columns. The boronate columns were 10 washed twice with 3.75 ml of 0.25 M sodium bicarbonate (pH 9.3) and 0.5 M NaCl followed by 0.5 ml of 50 mM sodium acetate (pH 4.5). The product was eluted with 2.5 ml of 50 mM sodium acetate (pH 4.5) containing 0.1 M sorbitol and collected in scintillation vials. The 15 eluate was mixed with 4.5 ml Ecolite Scintillation Cocktail and the radioactivity measured by liquid scintillation spectrometry.

Both the construct designed to express the complete open reading frame and that designed to express 20 a truncated protein, in either pADNS or pADANS, expressed active protein as determined by biochemical phosphodiesterase assay of cell extracts using cAMP substrate.

25

**C. Yeast Phenotype Complementation
by Expression of a cDNA Encoding
a Bovine Adrenal cGS-PDE**

The plasmid p3CGS-5 (A.T.C.C. 68579) which 30 contains a 4.2-kb DNA fragment encoding the bovine cGMP stimulated cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (cGS-PDE), was adapted for cloning into pADNS and pADANS by replacing the first 147 bases of the cDNA with a restriction site suitable for use in the insertion into the plasmids. The oligonucleotide BS1, having the sequence

35

SEQ ID NO: 48

5'-TACGAAGCTTGATGCGCCGACAGCCTGC-3',

5 encodes a *Hin*DIII site and anneals to positions 148-165 of the cDNA insert. An oligonucleotide designated BS3

SEQ ID NO: 49

5'-GGTCTCCTGTTGCAGATATTG-3',

10 anneals to positions 835-855 just 3' of a unique *Nsi*I site. The resulting PCR-generated fragment following digestion with *Hin*DIII and *Nsi*I was then ligated to *Hin*DIII- and *Nsi*I-digested p3CGS-5 thereby replacing the original 5' end of the bovine cDNA. A plasmid derived
15 from this ligation was digested with *Hin*DIII and *Not*I to release the modified cDNA insert. The insert was cloned into pADNS and pADANS at their *Hin*DIII and *Not*I sites. These plasmids were then transformed into the yeast strain 10DAB by the lithium acetate method and the
20 transformed cells were grown and subjected to elevated temperatures as in Section A, above. Both transformations resulted in complementation of the heat shock sensitivity phenotype of the 10DAB host cells.

25

D. Biochemical Assay
of Expression Product

The expression of the CGS-PDE was also evaluated by preparing cell-free extracts from the yeast and measuring the extracts' biochemical phosphodiesterase activity. For this purpose, 50 ml cultures of transformed yeast were grown in liquid SC-leucine to a density of about 10 million cells per ml. Sherman *et* al., Methods in Yeast Genetics, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York (1986). The
30 35 cells were collected by centrifugation, the cell pellets were washed once with water, and the final cell pellets

were frozen. To prepare an extract, the frozen cells were thawed on ice, mixed with 1 ml of PBS and an equal volume of glass beads, vortexed to disrupt the yeast cells, and centrifuged to remove debris. The supernatant was then assayed for phosphodiesterase activity as in Section B, above.

Constructs in either pADNS or pADANS expressed active protein as determined by biochemical phosphodiesterase assay of cell extracts using cGMP.

10

EXAMPLE 4

Further Characterization
of Cloned Genes By Nucleotide
Sequence Analysis

15

This example describes the family-relatedness of the various human PDE clones described in the preceding examples. These clones include both those obtained by complementation and those obtained by hybridization.

20

COMPLEMENTATION

25

pJC44x
pTM22
pTM3
pTM72

HYBRIDIZATION

pPDE7
pPDE10 X inv
pPE2RR
pGB14
pGB18ARR
pGB25
pPDE21
pPDE18

30

The uniqueness of its DNA sequence indicates that the pPDE21 cDNA derives from a locus herein designated PDE Class IV1. Plasmid pTM3, pJC44x, pGB18ARR and pGB14 cDNA all derive from the same genetic locus, herein designated PDE Class IV2. Evidence for this relation is shown in Figure 1 demonstrating virtual sequence identity.

35

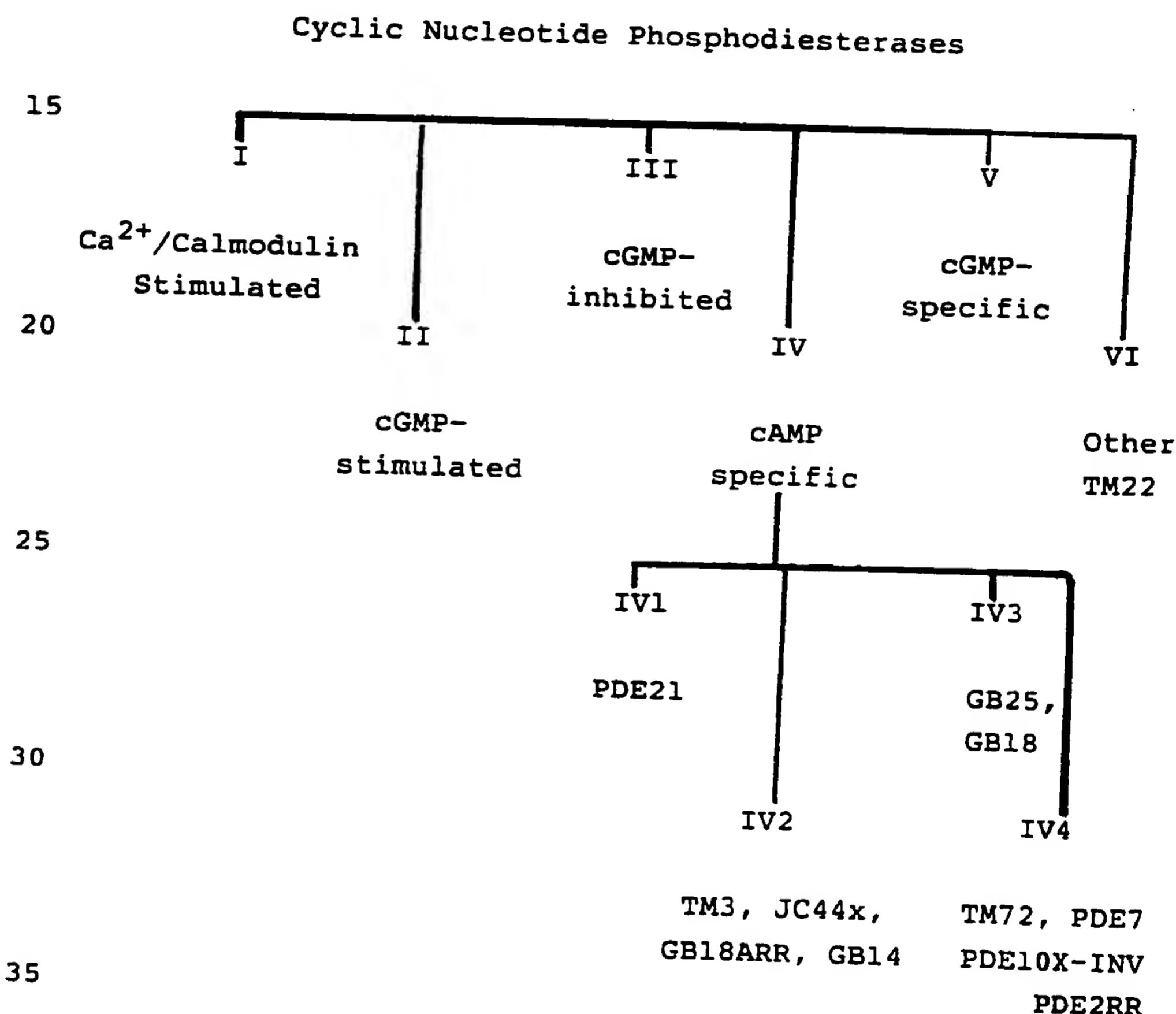
- 44 -

Likewise pTM72, pPDE7, pPDE10Xinv, and pPDE2RR cDNAs all derive from a genetic locus, herein designated PDE Class IV4. Evidence for this relation is shown in Figure 2 demonstrating virtual sequence identity.

5 The cDNAs of pGB25 and pPDE18 derive from yet another genetic locus, herein designated PDE class IV3. Evidence of this relation is shown in Figure 3 which demonstrates virtual sequence identity.

10

This relationship can be visualized as:



The sequences derived from any given locus are not precisely identical. These sequence deviations can derive from a number of different sources including, sequencing errors, true polymorphisms in human 5 populations, cloning artifacts, and differences in splicing patterns. Differences in splicing patterns perhaps account for the major differences in the pTM3 and pJC44x inserts. The pJC44x insert cDNA also may contain some cloning artifacts. Sequence errors, not 10 only for the clones described above, but also for published PDE sequences may have occurred. Naturally occurring sequence variations, or polymorphisms, may also account for the observed results. This introduces some 15 uncertainty into the deduced amino acid sequence of the product of a given locus. Accordingly, it is to be appreciated that the nucleotide sequences claimed encompass not only the specific sequences claimed but also DNA sequences which are substantially the same as those provided herein for cloned cDNAs of interest.

20 The PDE family IV classes 1-4 comprise a gene family that is related to the rat DPD. The evidence for this is based on the similarity of the encoded amino acid sequences of representatives of this family.

Ostensibly, there are just four members of PDE 25 family IV. In the description that follows, the term "human dunce PDEs" refers to all members of family IV, i.e., the genes that show nucleotide sequence homology to the Drosophila dunce PDE.

Only a subset of the members of a gene family 30 may be expressed in any given tissue. Attempts to quantitate a gene family by studying cDNAs cloned from one, or only a few, tissues may therefore underestimate the total number of members of the family. However, analysis of genomic DNA avoids this problem. Human 35 genomic DNA was used as a substrate in PCR reactions performed in parallel, each containing one of a number

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of different pairs of oligonucleotides corresponding to various regions of the family IV PDEs. The regions chosen were those strongly conserved in evolution and/or present in all the known members of this human gene 5 family. The oligonucleotides were comprised of mixtures representing the full degeneracy of codons specifying the desired amino acid sequence. The vast majority of the oligonucleotide pairs tested produced several different PCR products, which were heterogenous in 10 length but always equal to or longer than those produced from the corresponding cDNA. However, two pairs produced only products identical in length to the cDNA. The longer, heterogenous populations of products resulted from the priming of oligonucleotide pairs 15 located on two separate exons. The two oligonucleotide pairs that produced identical length products primed off the same exon.

To confirm that the heterogenous fragment populations truly represented priming from separate 20 exons, human family IV PDE genomic DNA clones were used as substrates in control PCR reactions. In these experiments, each of these clones produced a single PCR product, which was always equal in length to one of the heterogenous products obtained from genomic DNA.

25 The products from one of the reactions using oligonucleotides pairs that primed from one exon were cloned and sequenced. The oligonucleotides used were

SEQ ID NO: 50
30 5' TTYAARTCTNYTNCARGRNGA, and

SEQ ID NO: 51
5' ACNATRTCTRATNACCATYTT

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wherein: N is any of the four nucleotides; Y is C or T; and R is G or A. This corresponds to the fully degenerate codons specifying four potential amino acid sequences

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FKLLQ(E/G)EN

represented by SEQ ID NOs: 52 and 53, and

DMVID(M/I)V

10 represented by SEQ ID NOs: 54 and 55

respectively, the two conserved domains boxed in Figure 4. Using these primers, four different PCR clones were obtained, each corresponding in nucleotide sequence to 15 one of the members of the known human family IV PDEs. The numbers of clones falling into each category were as follows:

	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
20	TM72 type (Class IV4):	16
	JC44 type (Class IV2):	29
	PDE18 type (Class IV3):	25
	PDE21 type (Class IV1):	9
	Total:	<u>79</u>

25

Assuming that the human genes each exist as single copies (which is consistent with this analysis of the available genomic clones), the four PCR products should be obtained ideally at equal frequency. The 30 slightly skewed distribution obtained here probably reflects differing efficiencies in the production of these products in a PCR reaction due to mismatches with the PCR oligonucleotides. However, all four previously known genes were represented in the final PCR product, 35 and no new sequences were identified. Therefore, the human PDE family IV most likely consists of a total of

four members. Had this method identified a novel member of the family, the PCR clone could have been used as a probe to isolate cDNA clones. It is possible, however, that this family IV family has other members which have 5 diverged at the codons specifying the amino acids sequences boxed in Figure 4.

The cDNA insert pTM22 represents a genetic locus that is not a member of family IV. The evidence for this is that while the deduced amino acid sequence 10 of the pTM22 insert has the general features expected of a cAMP phosphodiesterase, this sequence is not particularly closely related to the sequences of members of the family IV or of the family I, the Ca^{2+} /calmodulin sensitive PDEs, or of the other known PDE families.

15

EXAMPLE 5

Screening and Identification of Agents Which Alter Enzymatic Activity

20 In their most general form, the pharmacological screening methods of the invention permit screening for agents that reduce or stimulate the activity of any mammalian protein whose presence or expression in an altered microbial host cell in which a 25 genetic alteration is associated with an identifiable phenotypic alteration results in correction of the phenotypic alteration. Two general types of screens are possible. Both methods are applicable to either living cells, or cell preparations, or cell extracts.

30

A. Identification of Agents That Affect Proteins of Known Activity

35 The first type of pharmacological screen is applicable when the mammalian gene encodes a protein of known and assayable biochemical function. The mammalian gene is first expressed in a microbial host by utilizing an appropriate host expression vector of the type

already described. Either whole cells or extracts of host cells can be used. Extracts are prepared, using known techniques, i.e., the cells are disrupted and their cellular constituents released. Crude cellular extract of purified mammalian protein is assayed for the known biochemical function in the presence of agents, the effects of which on the protein are to be assessed. In this manner, agents which inhibit or stimulate the activity of the mammalian protein can be identified.

This type of procedure can be carried out to analyze the effects of selected agents on mammalian cAMP phosphodiesterases. For example, a yeast strain lacking both endogenous PDE1 and PDE2 genes can be used as the host cell, into which cDNA encoding mammalian cAMP phosphodiesterase is introduced in an appropriate expression vector and expressed. Such a host cell is particularly useful because there is no endogenous (background) cAMP phosphodiesterase activity.

[Colicelli et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 86:3599 (1989)]. Hence, activity of the mammalian enzyme can be cleanly assayed even in crude cell extracts. This procedure is illustrated below, in which it is demonstrated that the enzymatic activity of the rat DPD gene product is readily inhibited by the pharmacological agents Rolipram and R020 1724, but not as readily by the pharmacological agent theophylline.

The genes and cells described in the preceding examples can be used to identify chemical compounds which inhibit the activity of a known enzyme, the rat DPD phosphodiesterase. To test the efficiency of known inhibitory compounds, cell free extracts were made. Yeast cells deficient in endogenous phosphodiesterase (10DAB), and expressing the rat DPD or yeast PDE2 genes from the described expression vector, were used. One liter cultures were harvested, washed in

- 50 -

buffer C (20mM MES(pH 6.2)/0.1mM MgCl₂/0. 1mM EGTA/1mM 2-mercaptoethanol), resuspended in buffer C containing 1.5 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, and disrupted in a French press at 4°C. Cell extracts were clarified at 5 100g for 10 minutes and at 18000g for 90 minutes. PDE activities were assayed as published (Charbonneau *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 83:9308-9312 (1986); Tempel *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 80:1482-1486 (1983)) in a reaction mix containing 50µg 10 of cell protein/ml, 100mM Tris (pH 7.5), 10mM Mg⁺⁺, 5µM cAMP, 5'-nucleotidase and [³H] cAMP. AMP was separated from cAMP using AG1-X8 resin from Bio Rad. About 10⁴ cpm were obtained for 10 min reactions and backgrounds (phosphodiesterase deficient-yeast or no extract) were 15 about 300 cpm. The cytosolic fraction was assayed in the presence or absence of inhibitory compounds. These assays measure the amount of adenosine 5' monophosphate (AMP) produced by phosphodiesterase-catalysed hydrolysis of adenosine 3', 5'-cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP). For each extract the percent inhibition for 20 various concentrations of known inhibitors is given in Table 2. The percent inhibition represents the decrease in phosphodiesterase activity relative to measurements made in the absence of inhibitors. Rolipram, and the 25 related compound R020 1724, were the most effective inhibitors of DPD activity.

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TABLE 2

Inhibition of Phosphodiesterases by Chemicals

	<u>Phospho- diesterase</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Concen- tration (μM)</u>	<u>Inhibition (%)</u>
5	<u>PDE2</u>	Theophylline	250	0.0
		IBMX	250	0.0
		R020 1724	100	3.0
		Rolipram	100	0.0
10	<u>rat DPD</u>	Theophylline	250	42.
		IBMX	250	87.
		R020 1724	0.1	35.
			1.0	52.
			10.0	79.
			100.0	92.
		Rolipram	0.1	50.
			1.0	72.
			10.0	92.
			100.0	95.

This analysis can, of course, be extended to test new or related chemical compounds for their ability to inhibit PDE activity, or the activity of another phosphodiesterase expressed in this system. Clearly, 20 this form of analysis can also be extended to other genes cloned and expressed in a similar manner for which there is an assayable enzymatic activity.

Phosphodiesterase activity was determined as described in the previous table using 0.04 and 1.0 μM 25 cAMP for pL22 Met and pJC44x, respectively. These concentrations of cAMP were specifically chosen to be below the K_m for their respective enzymes. Thus, the EC₅₀ closely approximates the inhibitor constant or K_i of each enzyme. All kinetic data represent initial 30 velocities of enzyme catalysis.

TABLE 3

**Inhibitor Sensitivities of Human Cyclic
AMP Phosphodiesterases Derived by
Yeast Complementation**

5		EC_{50}^1	
	<u>Agent</u>	<u>pJC44x</u>	<u>pL22 Met</u>
	cAMP	3	0.2
	cGMP	>300	>300
	Rolipram	0.4	>300
10	RO 20-1724	3	>300
	Milrinone	30	30
	Theophylline	300	>300

15 1 EC_{50} = Inhibitor concentration at 50% enzyme velocity,
concentration expressed in μM

15 The following procedure was applied to the screening of whole transformed host cells. The yeast strain 10DAB was transformed with the expression vector pAD72, which expresses a human family IV phosphodiesterase, i.e., a cAMP specific PDE. This transformed strain was grown in SC-leucine medium for three days at 30° C. These cultures achieved a cell density of about 50 million cells per ml. Aliquots of this culture (300 μl) were taken and mixed with 4.8 μl 20 10% DMSO or 10% DMSO containing an appropriate concentration of phosphodiesterase inhibitor. The treated cultures were then incubated for two hours at 30° C, after which two 3 μl aliquots were removed and transferred to an SC-leucine agar plate. Then, a 100 μl 25 aliquot was removed from the treated cultures and transferred to a glass 12 x 75 mm test tube and the test tubes were incubated at 50° C in a mineral oil-containing hot block for 30 min. The test tubes were removed from the hot block and placed at room temperature. Two 3 μl 30 aliquots were removed and transferred to an SC-leucine plate. The agar plates were then incubated at 30° C and examined at various times to evaluate growth.

35

Yeast treated with 10% DMSO alone showed a slight decrease in the number of viable cells following the 50°C heat treatment. Treatment of cells with Rolipram reduced the number of viable cells, such that at 100 μ M Rolipram, less than 10 out of approximately 150,000 cells remained viable. Milrinone up, to 100 μ M, had no observable effect on the culture.

10

**B. Identification of Agents
Which Affect Proteins of
Unspecified Function**

15

This example illustrates the use of the genes and methods described above for use in identifying chemical compounds which affect the function of the encoded mammalian proteins expressed in yeast, even when the function of that protein has not yet been determined.

20

25

30

35

10DAB cells, which are phosphodiesterase deficient, are sensitive to heat shock. As already discussed, when these cells acquire the capacity to express the cDNA of pRATDPD, they become resistant to heat shock. 10DAB cells expressing the cDNA of pRATDPD were maintained in rich medium (YPD) for three days at stationary phase. These cultures were then treated with Rolipram, a known phosphodiesterase inhibitor, for 40 minutes at a final concentration of 100 μ M. Control cultures were not treated with any inhibitor. These cultures were then heat shocked in glass tubes at 50°C for 30 minutes. One microliter of each culture was plated. Cultures treated with Rolipram were much more sensitive to heat shock, reflecting an inhibition of enzymatic function.

The second type of pharmacological screen is applicable even when the mammalian gene encodes a protein of undetermined function, and, thus, cannot be assayed by a biochemical activity. In this method, agents to be tested are applied or introduced directly

to the genetically altered microbial host expressing the mammalian protein. Agents capable of inhibiting the mammalian gene or gene product are identified by their ability to reverse the phenotype originally corrected by 5 expression of the mammalian protein in the altered host.

This procedure has been used for mammalian cDNAs encoding cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases and a yeast containing RAS2^{val19} as the host strain. When the rat DPD gene is introduced into the heat shock 10 sensitive host and expressed, the host strain becomes heat shock resistant. When the now-resistant cells are incubated in Rolipram, they become heat shock sensitive again, indicating that Rolipram inhibits the activity of the rat DPD gene product. This pharmacological screen 15 does not require that the function of the DPD gene product be known. This same approach can be applied to assess other genes.

In addition, any other phenotype that is dependent on DPD phosphodiesterase activity should be 20 affected by the presence of the inhibitory drug. The effect of a drug or agent can be assessed as described. Finally, in the most generalized case, inhibitory chemicals for proteins of unknown function, expressed from mammalian cDNAs in yeast can be 25 discovered in a similar way. This approach depends only on the phenotype consequent to expression of the protein and not on knowledge of its function.

For example, tyrosine kinases comprise a very large and diverse superfamily of proteins. They are 30 important in regulation of cell growth. Certain tyrosine kinases are expressed ubiquitously in cells. Other tyrosine kinases display tissue specific distribution. Truly specific inhibitors of such tyrosine kinases could thus be expected to have specific 35 and desirable therapeutic effects without unwanted side effects. For example, specific inhibitors of the PDGF

receptor-tyrosine kinase could be expected to retard the growth of atherosclerotic plaques or retard scar formation; specific inhibitors of the lck tyrosine kinase, which mediates signals from the CD4 and CD8 T-cell receptors, could be expected to be anti-inflammatory without being cytotoxic.

It is probable that yeast can be used to screen pharmacological agents for inhibition of specific tyrosine kinases. Brugge et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 7:2180-2187 (1987) demonstrated that expression of the avian v-src gene in the yeast S. cerevisiae inhibits growth. This viral gene encodes a tyrosine specific protein kinase that closely resembles the cellular src genes that are expressed ubiquitously in mammalian and avian cells. If this is a general property of active mammalian tyrosine kinases expressed in yeast, then the following design for a pharmacological screen would be expected to be effective.

A specific mammalian tyrosine kinase cDNA gene can thus be inserted in a yeast shuttle vector such that it is under the control of an inducible yeast promoter, such as the GAL10 promoter which is inducible in the presence of galactose and in the absence of glucose. Introduction of this vector into a yeast cell can be anticipated to render that cell unable to grow in induction medium (containing galactose in the absence of glucose), since under such conditions the mammalian tyrosine kinase would be expressed to the detriment of the cell. In the presence of an inhibitor of the tyrosine kinase, such cells would thrive on induction medium. This provides a simple screen for pharmacological agents that inhibit mammalian tyrosine kinases. False positives would include agents that blocked induction of the expression of kinase. Such false positives could be distinguished by the failure of the mammalian kinase to be induced, which can be determined by quantitation with specific antibodies.

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While the present invention has been described in terms of specific illustrative methods and materials, it is understood that modifications and variations thereof will occur to those skilled in the art upon 5 consideration of the above detailed description. Consequently only such limitations as appear in the appended claims should be placed thereon.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT: Wigler, Michael H.
Colicelli, John J.

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Cloning by Complementation and Related Processes

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(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 10 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

AAGCGGCGGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 10 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

GCAGGCCGCTT

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 2158 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 1..1688

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

AGC TTG CGA ATC GTA AGA AAC AAT TTC ACC CTG CTG ACA AAC CTT CAC
Ser Leu Arg Ile Val Arg Asn Asn Phe Thr Leu Leu Thr Asn Leu His
1 5 10 15

GGA GCA CCG AAC AAG AGG TCG CCA GCG GCT AGT CAG GCT CCA GTC ACC
Gly Ala Pro Asn Lys Arg Ser Pro Ala Ala Ser Gln Ala Pro Val Thr
20 25 30

AGA GTC AGC CTG CAA GAA GAA TCA TAT CAG AAA CTA GCA ATG GAG ACG
 Arg Val Ser Leu Gln Glu Glu Ser Tyr Gln Lys Leu Ala Met Glu Thr
 35 40 45
 CTG GAG GAA CTA GAC TGG TGC CTA GAC CAG CTA GAG ACC ATC CAG ACC
 Leu Glu Glu Leu Asp Trp Cys Leu Asp Gln Leu Glu Thr Ile Gln Thr
 50 55 60
 TAC CGC TCT GTC AGC GAG ATG GCT TCA AAC AAG TTC AAA AGG ATG CTG
 Tyr Arg Ser Val Ser Glu Met Ala Ser Asn Lys Phe Lys Arg Met Leu
 65 70 75 80
 AAC CGG GAG CTG ACA CAC CTC TCA GAG ATG AGC AGA TCA GGG AAC CAA
 Asn Arg Glu Leu Thr His Leu Ser Glu Met Ser Arg Ser Gly Asn Gln
 85 90 95
 GTG TCT GAA TAC ATT TCG AAC ACG TTC TTA GAC AAG CAG AAC GAT GTG
 Val Ser Glu Tyr Ile Ser Asn Thr Phe Leu Asp Lys Gln Asn Asp Val
 100 105 110
 GAA ATC CCA TCT CCC ACC CAG AAG GAC AGG GAG AAG AAG AAG CAG
 Glu Ile Pro Ser Pro Thr Gln Lys Asp Arg Glu Lys Lys Lys Lys Gln
 115 120 125
 CAG CTC ATG ACC CAG ATA AGT GGA GTG AAG AAA CTG ATG CAC AGC TCA
 Gln Leu Met Thr Gln Ile Ser Gly Val Lys Lys Leu Met His Ser Ser
 130 135 140
 AGC CTG AAC AAC ACA AGC ATC TCA CGC TTT GGA GTC AAC ACG GAA AAT
 Ser Leu Asn Asn Thr Ser Ile Ser Arg Phe Gly Val Asn Thr Glu Asn
 145 150 155 160
 GAG GAT CAT CTA GCC AAG GAG CTG GAA GAC CTG AAC AAA TGG GGC CTT
 Glu Asp His Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp Leu Asn Lys Trp Gly Leu
 165 170 175
 AAC ATC TTC AAC GTG GCT GGG TAC TCC CAT AAT CGG CCC CTC ACA TGC
 Asn Ile Phe Asn Val Ala Gly Tyr Ser His Asn Arg Pro Leu Thr Cys
 180 185 190
 ATC ATG TAC GCC ATT TTC CAG GAA AGA GAC CTT CTA AAG ACG TTT AAA
 Ile Met Tyr Ala Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Thr Phe Lys
 195 200 205
 ATC TCC TCC GAC ACC TTC GTA ACC TAC ATG ATG ACT TTA GAA GAC CAT
 Ile Ser Ser Asp Thr Phe Val Thr Tyr Met Met Thr Leu Glu Asp His
 210 215 220
 TAC CAT TCT GAT GTG GCG TAT CAC AAC AGC CTG CAC GCT GCT GAC GTG
 Tyr His Ser Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Ser Leu His Ala Ala Asp Val
 225 230 235 240

GCC CAG TCA ACG CAC GTT CTC CTC TCT ACG CCA GCA CTG GAT GCT GTC
 Ala Gln Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Leu Asp Ala Val
 245 250 255

TTC ACA GAC CTG GAA ATC CTG GCT GCC ATT TTT GCA GCT GCC ATC CAT
 Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Ile Phe Ala Ala Ala Ile His
 260 265 270

GAT GTT GAT CAT CCT GGA GTC TCC AAT CAG TTT CTC ATC AAT ACA AAT
 Asp Val Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn
 275 280 285

TCC GAA CTT GCT TTG ATG TAT AAT GAC GAA TCT GTG CTG GAA AAC CAT
 Ser Glu Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His
 290 295 300

CAC CTC GCT GTG GGA TTC AAG CTC CTT CAA GAG GAA CAT TGC GAC ATC
 His Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Gln Glu Glu His Cys Asp Ile
 305 310 315 320

TTT CAG AAT CTT ACC AAG AAG CAA CGC CAG ACA CTC AGG AAA ATG GTG
 Phe Gln Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln Thr Leu Arg Lys Met Val
 325 330 335

ATT GAC ATG GTG TTA GCA ACT GAT ATG TCC AAG CAC ATG AGC CTC CTG
 Ile Asp Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Ser Leu Leu
 340 345 350

GCT GAC CTT AAA ACG ATG GTA GAA ACC AAA AAG GTG ACG AGC TCC GGT
 Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly
 355 360 365

GTT CTC CTC CTG GAC AAC TAT ACT GAC CGG ATA CAG GTT CTT CGC AAC
 Val Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Thr Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Arg Asn
 370 375 380

ATG GTA CAT TGT GCA GAC CTG AGC AAC CCT ACC AAG TCC TTG GAG TTG
 Met Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Ser Leu Glu Leu
 385 390 395 400

TAT CGG CAA TGG ACT GAT CGC ATC ATG GAG GAG TTT TTC CAA CAG GGA
 Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe Gln Gln Gly
 405 410 415

GAC AAA GAA CGG GAG AGG GGA ATG GAG ATT AGC CCA ATG TGT GAT AAA
 Asp Lys Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys
 420 425 430

CAC ACA GCT TCT GTG GAA AAG TCC CAG GTT GGT TTC ATT GAC TAC ATT
 His Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile
 435 440 445

GTC CAT CCA TTG TGG GAG ACC TGG GCA GAC CTG GTT CAG CCT GAT GCT
 Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val Gln Pro Asp Ala
 450 455 460

CAA GAC ATT TTG GAC ACA CTA GAA GAT AAC AGG AAC TGG TAC CAG AGT
 Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asn Trp Tyr Gln Ser
 465 470 475 480

ATG ATT CCC CAG AGC CCC TCT CCA CCA CTG GAC GAG AGG AGC AGG GAC
 Met Ile Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Arg Ser Arg Asp
 485 490 495

TGC CAA GGC CTT ATG GAG AAG TTT CAG TTC GAA CTG ACC CTT GAA GAA
 Cys Gln Gly Leu Met Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu
 500 505 510

GAG GAT TCT GAA GGA CCG GAA AAG GAG GGA GAA GGC CCC AAC TAT TTC
 Glu Asp Ser Glu Gly Pro Glu Lys Glu Gly Glu Gly Pro Asn Tyr Phe
 515 520 525

AGC AGC ACA AAG ACA CTT TGT GTG ATC GAT CCA GAG AAC AGG GAT TCT
 Ser Ser Thr Lys Thr Leu Cys Val Ile Asp Pro Glu Asn Arg Asp Ser
 530 535 540

CTG GAA GAG ACT GAC ATA GAC ATT GCC ACA GAA GAC AAG TCT CTG ATC
 Leu Glu Glu Thr Asp Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Glu Asp Lys Ser Leu Ile
 545 550 555 560

GAC ACA TA ATCTCCCTCT GTGTGGAGGT GAACATTCTA TCCTTGACGA GCATGCCAGC
 Asp Thr

TGAGTGGTAG GGCCCACCTA CCAGAGCCAA GCCCTGCACA AAACAAAGGC CACCTGGCTT
 TGCAGTTACT TGAGTTGGA GCCAGAATGC AAGGCCGTGA AGCAAATAGC AGTTCCGTGC
 TGCCTTGCT TGCCGGCGAG CTTGGCGAGA CCCGCAGCTG TAGTAGAAGC CAGTTCCCAG
 CACAGCTAAA TGGCTTGAAA ACAGAGGACA GAAAGCTGAG AGATTGCTCT GCAATAGGTG
 TTGAGGGGCT GTCCCGACAG GTGACTGAAC TCACTAACAA CTTCATCTAT AAATCTCACC
 CATCCTGTTG TCTGCCAACCC TGTGTGCCTT TTTTGTAAAA TGTTTCGTG TCTTGAAAT
 GCCTGTTGAA TATCTAGAGT TTAGTACCTC CTTCTACAAA CTTTTTGAG TCTTTCTGGG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 562 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Ser Leu Arg Ile Val Arg Asn Asn Phe Thr Leu Leu Thr Asn Leu His
1 5 10 15

Gly Ala Pro Asn Lys Arg Ser Pro Ala Ala Ser Gln Ala Pro Val Thr
20 25 30

Arg Val Ser Leu Gln Glu Glu Ser Tyr Gln Lys Leu Ala Met Glu Thr
35 40 45

Leu Glu Glu Leu Asp Trp Cys Leu Asp Gln Leu Glu Thr Ile Gln Thr
50 55 60

Tyr Arg Ser Val Ser Glu Met Ala Ser Asn Lys Phe Lys Arg Met Leu
65 70 75 80

Asn Arg Glu Leu Thr His Leu Ser Glu Met Ser Arg Ser Gly Asn Gln
85 90 95

Val Ser Glu Tyr Ile Ser Asn Thr Phe Leu Asp Lys Gln Asn Asp Val
100 105 110

Glu Ile Pro Ser Pro Thr Gln Lys Asp Arg Glu Lys Lys Lys Gln
115 120 125

Gln Leu Met Thr Gln Ile Ser Gly Val Lys Lys Leu Met His Ser Ser
130 135 140

Ser Leu Asn Asn Thr Ser Ile Ser Arg Phe Gly Val Asn Thr Glu Asn
145 150 155 160

Glu Asp His Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp Leu Asn Lys Trp Gly Leu
165 170 175

Asn Ile Phe Asn Val Ala Gly Tyr Ser His Asn Arg Pro Leu Thr Cys
180 185 190

Ile Met Tyr Ala Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Thr Phe Lys
195 200 205

Ile Ser Ser Asp Thr Phe Val Thr Tyr Met Met Thr Leu Glu Asp His
210 215 220

Tyr His Ser Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Ser Leu His Ala Ala Asp Val
225 230 235 240

Ala Gln Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Leu Asp Ala Val
245 250 255

Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Ile Phe Ala Ala Ala Ile His
260 265 270

Asp Val Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn
275 280 285

Ser Glu Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His
290 295 300

His Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu His Cys Asp Ile
305 310 315 320

Phe Gln Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln Thr Leu Arg Lys Met Val
325 330 335

Ile Asp Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Ser Leu Leu
340 345 350

Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly
355 360 365

Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Thr Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Arg Asn
370 375 380

Met Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Ser Leu Glu Leu
385 390 395 400

Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe Gln Gln Gly
405 410 415

Asp Lys Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys
420 425 430

His Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile
435 440 445

Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val Gln Pro Asp Ala
450 455 460

Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asn Trp Tyr Gln Ser
465 470 475 480

Met Ile Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Arg Ser Arg Asp
485 490 495

Cys Gln Gly Leu Met Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu
500 505 510

Glu Asp Ser Glu Gly Pro Glu Lys Glu Gly Glu Gly Pro Asn Tyr Phe

515

520

525

Ser Ser Thr Lys Thr Leu Cys Val Ile Asp Pro Glu Asn Arg Asp Ser
530 535 540

Leu Glu Glu Thr Asp Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Glu Asp Lys Ser Leu Ile
545 550 555 560

Asp Thr

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

CACCCTGCTG ACAAACCT

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

ATGGAGACGC TGGAGGAA

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: YES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

ATACGCCACA TCAGAATG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

TACCAGAGTA TGATTCCC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: YES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

GTGTCGATCA GAGACTTG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: YES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

GCACACAGGT TGGCAGAC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1299 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 1..1299

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

GGC CGC ATT GCC GAC CCG GCC CGT AGT GTG GAA GCA GCT TCA GCT CAA
Gly Arg Ile Ala Asp Pro Ala Arg Ser Val Glu Ala Ala Ser Ala Gln
1 5 10 15

AGA TTA GAA CGA CTC CGA AAA GAG AGA CAA AAC CAG ATC AAA TGC AAA
Arg Leu Glu Arg Leu Arg Lys Glu Arg Gln Asn Gln Ile Lys Cys Lys
20 25 30

AAT ATT CAG TGG AAA GAA AGA AAT TCT AAG CAA TCA GCC CAG GAG TTA
Asn Ile Gln Trp Lys Glu Arg Asn Ser Lys Gln Ser Ala Gln Glu Leu
35 40 45

AAG TCA CTG TTT GAA AAA AAA TCT CTC AAA GAG AAG CCT CCA ATT TCT
Lys Ser Leu Phe Glu Lys Lys Ser Leu Lys Glu Lys Pro Pro Ile Ser
50 55 60

GGG AAG CAG TCG ATA TTA TCT GTA CGC CTA GAA CAG TGC CCT CTG CAG
Gly Lys Gln Ser Ile Leu Ser Val Arg Leu Glu Gln Cys Pro Leu Gln
65 70 75 80

CTG AAT AAC CCT TTT AAC GAG TAT TCC AAA TTT GAT GGC AAG GGT CAT
Leu Asn Asn Pro Phe Asn Glu Tyr Ser Lys Phe Asp Gly Lys Gly His
85 90 95

GTA GGT ACA ACA GCA ACC AAG AAG ATC GAT GTC TAC CTC CCT CTG CAC
Val Gly Thr Thr Ala Thr Lys Lys Ile Asp Val Tyr Leu Pro Leu His
100 105 110

TCG AGC CAG GAC AGA CTG CTG CCA ATG ACC GTG GTG ACA ATG GCC AGC
Ser Ser Gln Asp Arg Leu Leu Pro Met Thr Val Val Thr Met Ala Ser
115 120 125

GCC AGG GTG CAG GAC CTG ATC GGG CTC ATC TGC TGG CAG TAT ACA AGC
Ala Arg Val Gln Asp Leu Ile Gly Leu Ile Cys Trp Gln Tyr Thr Ser
130 135 140

GAA GGA CGG GAG CCG AAG CTC AAT GAC AAT GTC AGT GCC TAC TGC CTG

Glu Gly Arg Glu Pro Lys Leu Asn Asp Asn Val Ser Ala Tyr Cys Leu
 145 150 155 160

CAT ATT GCT GAG GAT GAT GGG GAG GTG GAC ACC GAT TTC CCC CCG CTG
 His Ile Ala Glu Asp Asp Gly Glu Val Asp Thr Asp Phe Pro Pro Leu
 165 170 175

GAT TCC AAT GAG CCC ATT CAT AAG TTT GGC TTC AGT ACT TTG GCC CTG
 Asp Ser Asn Glu Pro Ile His Lys Phe Gly Phe Ser Thr Leu Ala Leu
 180 185 190

GTT GAA AAG TAC TCA TCT CCT GGT CTG ACA TCC AAA GAG TCA CTC TTT
 Val Glu Lys Tyr Ser Ser Pro Gly Leu Thr Ser Lys Glu Ser Leu Phe
 195 200 205

GTT CGA ATA AAT GCT GCT CAT GGA TTC TCC CTT ATT CAG GTG GAC AAC
 Val Arg Ile Asn Ala Ala His Gly Phe Ser Leu Ile Gln Val Asp Asn
 210 215 220

ACA AAG GTT ACC ATG AAG GAA ATC TTA CTG AAG GCA GTG AAG CGA AGA
 Thr Lys Val Thr Met Lys Glu Ile Leu Leu Lys Ala Val Lys Arg Arg
 225 230 235 240

AAA GGA TCC CAG AAA GTT TCA GGC CCT CAG TAC CGC CTG GAG AAG CAG
 Lys Gly Ser Gln Lys Val Ser Gly Pro Gln Tyr Arg Leu Glu Lys Gln
 245 250 255

AGC GAG CCC AAT GTC GCC GTT GAC CTG GAC AGC ACT TTG GAG AGC CAG
 Ser Glu Pro Asn Val Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Ser Thr Leu Glu Ser Gln
 260 265 270

AGC GCA TGG GAG TTC TGC CTG GTC CGC GAG AAC AGT TCA AGG GCA GAC
 Ser Ala Trp Glu Phe Cys Leu Val Arg Glu Asn Ser Ser Arg Ala Asp
 275 280 285

GGG GTT TTT GAG GAG GAT TCG CAA ATT GAC ATA GCC ACA GTA CAG GAT
 Gly Val Phe Glu Glu Asp Ser Gln Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Val Gln Asp
 290 295 300

ATG CTT AGC AGC CAC CAT TAC AAG TCA TTC AAA GTC AGC ATG ATC CAC
 Met Leu Ser Ser His His Tyr Lys Ser Phe Lys Val Ser Met Ile His
 305 310 315 320

AGA CTG CGA TTC ACA ACC GAC GTA CAG CTA GGT ATC TCT GGA GAC AAA
 Arg Leu Arg Phe Thr Thr Asp Val Gln Leu Gly Ile Ser Gly Asp Lys
 325 330 335

GTA GAG ATA GAC CCT GTT ACG AAT CAG AAA GCC AGC ACT AAG TTT TGG
 Val Glu Ile Asp Pro Val Thr Asn Gln Lys Ala Ser Thr Lys Phe Trp
 340 345 350

ATT AAG CAG AAA CCC ATC TCA ATC GAT TCC GAC CTG CTC TGT GCC TGT

Ile Lys Gln Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asp Ser Asp Leu Leu Cys Ala Cys
 355 360 365

GAC CTT GCT GAA GAG AAA AGC CCC AGT CAC GCA ATA TTT AAA CTC ACG
 Asp Leu Ala Glu Glu Lys Ser Pro Ser His Ala Ile Phe Lys Leu Thr
 370 375 380

TAT CTA AGC AAT CAC GAC TAT AAA CAC CTC TAC TTT GAA TCG GAC GCT
 Tyr Leu Ser Asn His Asp Tyr Lys His Leu Tyr Phe Glu Ser Asp Ala
 385 390 395 400

GCT ACC GTC AAT GAA ATT GTG CTC AAG GTT AAC TAC ATC CTG GAA TCG
 Ala Thr Val Asn Glu Ile Val Leu Lys Val Asn Tyr Ile Leu Glu Ser
 405 410 415

CGA GCT AGC ACT GCC CGG GCT GAC TAC TTT GCT CAA AAA AAA AGC GGC
 Arg Ala Ser Thr Ala Arg Ala Asp Tyr Phe Ala Gln Lys Lys Ser Gly
 420 425 430

CGC
 Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 433 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

Gly Arg Ile Ala Asp Pro Ala Arg Ser Val Glu Ala Ala Ser Ala Gln
 1 5 10 15

Arg Leu Glu Arg Leu Arg Lys Glu Arg Gln Asn Gln Ile Lys Cys Lys
 20 25 30

Asn Ile Gln Trp Lys Glu Arg Asn Ser Lys Gln Ser Ala Gln Glu Leu
 35 40 45

Lys Ser Leu Phe Glu Lys Lys Ser Leu Lys Glu Lys Pro Pro Ile Ser
 50 55 60

Gly Lys Gln Ser Ile Leu Ser Val Arg Leu Glu Gln Cys Pro Leu Gln
 65 70 75 80

Leu Asn Asn Pro Phe Asn Glu Tyr Ser Lys Phe Asp Gly Lys Gly His
 85 90 95

69

Val Gly Thr Thr Ala Thr Lys Lys Ile Asp Val Tyr Leu Pro Leu His
100 105 110

Ser Ser Gln Asp Arg Leu Leu Pro Met Thr Val Val Thr Met Ala Ser
115 120 125

Ala Arg Val Gln Asp Leu Ile Gly Leu Ile Cys Trp Gln Tyr Thr Ser
130 135 140

Glu Gly Arg Glu Pro Lys Leu Asn Asp Asn Val Ser Ala Tyr Cys Leu
145 150 155 160

His Ile Ala Glu Asp Asp Gly Glu Val Asp Thr Asp Phe Pro Pro Leu
165 170 175

Asp Ser Asn Glu Pro Ile His Lys Phe Gly Phe Ser Thr Leu Ala Leu
180 185 190

Val Glu Lys Tyr Ser Ser Pro Gly Leu Thr Ser Lys Glu Ser Leu Phe
195 200 205

Val Arg Ile Asn Ala Ala His Gly Phe Ser Leu Ile Gln Val Asp Asn
210 215 220

Thr Lys Val Thr Met Lys Glu Ile Leu Leu Lys Ala Val Lys Arg Arg
225 230 235 240

Lys Gly Ser Gln Lys Val Ser Gly Pro Gln Tyr Arg Leu Glu Lys Gln
245 250 255

Ser Glu Pro Asn Val Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Ser Thr Leu Glu Ser Gln
260 265 270

Ser Ala Trp Glu Phe Cys Leu Val Arg Glu Asn Ser Ser Arg Ala Asp
275 280 285

Gly Val Phe Glu Glu Asp Ser Gln Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Val Gln Asp
290 295 300

Met Leu Ser Ser His His Tyr Lys Ser Phe Lys Val Ser Met Ile His
305 310 315 320

Arg Leu Arg Phe Thr Thr Asp Val Gln Leu Gly Ile Ser Gly Asp Lys
325 330 335

Val Glu Ile Asp Pro Val Thr Asn Gln Lys Ala Ser Thr Lys Phe Trp
340 345 350

Ile Lys Gln Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asp Ser Asp Leu Leu Cys Ala Cys
355 360 365

Asp Leu Ala Glu Glu Lys Ser Pro Ser His Ala Ile Phe Lys Leu Thr
 370 375 380
 Tyr Leu Ser Asn His Asp Tyr Lys His Leu Tyr Phe Glu Ser Asp Ala
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Thr Val Asn Glu Ile Val Leu Lys Val Asn Tyr Ile Leu Glu Ser
 405 410 415
 Arg Ala Ser Thr Ala Arg Ala Asp Tyr Phe Ala Gln Lys Lys Ser Gly
 420 425 430

Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1721 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 60..1274

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

AAGCTTGCAG CCGCATTGGG TACCGCGTGC CAGCAGGCAG TGGCCCTAGC CTTCCGCCT

ATG CCC TCC CTC CAA GAG GTG GAC TGC GGC TCC CCC AGC AGC TCC GAG
 Met Pro Ser Leu Gln Glu Val Asp Cys Gly Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser Glu
 1 5 10 15

GAG GAG GGG GTG CCA GGG TCC CGG GGG AGC CCA GCG ACC TCA CCC CAC
 Glu Glu Gly Val Pro Gly Ser Arg Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Ser Pro His
 20 25 30

CTG GGC CGC CGA CGA CCT CTG CTT CGG TCC ATG AGC GCC GCC TTC TGC
 Leu Gly Arg Arg Pro Leu Leu Arg Ser Met Ser Ala Ala Phe Cys
 35 40 45

TCC CTA CTG GCA CCG GAG CGG CAG GTG GGC CGG GCT GCG GCA GCA CTG
 Ser Leu Leu Ala Pro Glu Arg Gln Val Gly Arg Ala Ala Ala Leu
 50 55 60

ATG CAG GAC CGA CAC ACA GCC GCG GGC CAG CTG GTG CAG GAC CTA CTG

Met Gln Asp Arg His Thr Ala Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Gln Asp Leu Leu
 65 70 75 80

ACC CAG GTG CGG GAT GGG CAG AGG CCC CAG GAG CTC GAG GGC ATC CGT
 Thr Gln Val Arg Asp Gly Gln Arg Pro Gln Glu Leu Glu Gly Ile Arg
 85 90 95

CAG GCG CTG AGC CGG GCC CGG GCC ATG CTG AGT GCG GAG CTG GGC CCT
 Gln Ala Leu Ser Arg Ala Arg Met Leu Ser Ala Glu Leu Gly Pro
 100 105 110

GAG AAG CTC GTG TCG CCT AAG AGG CTG GAA CAT GTC CTG GAG AAG TCA
 Glu Lys Leu Val Ser Pro Lys Arg Leu Glu His Val Leu Glu Lys Ser
 115 120 125

TTG CAT TGC TCT GTG CTC AAG CCT CTC CGG CCC ATC CTG GCA GCC CGC
 Leu His Cys Ser Val Leu Lys Pro Leu Arg Pro Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg
 130 135 140

CTG CGG CGC CGG CTT GCC GCA GAC GGC TCC CTG GGC CGC CTA GCT GAG
 Leu Arg Arg Arg Leu Ala Ala Asp Gly Ser Leu Gly Arg Leu Ala Glu
 145 150 155 160

GGC CTC CGC CTG GCC CGG GCC CAG GGC CCC GGA GCC TTC GGG TCC CAC
 Gly Leu Arg Leu Ala Arg Ala Gln Gly Pro Gly Ala Phe Gly Ser His
 165 170 175

CTG AGC CTG CCC TCC CCA GTA GAG TTG GAG CAA GTG CGC CAG AAG CTG
 Leu Ser Leu Pro Ser Pro Val Glu Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Gln Lys Leu
 180 185 190

CTG CAG CTC GTC CGC ACC TAC TCA CCC AGC GCC CAG GTC AAG CGG CTC
 Leu Gln Leu Val Arg Thr Tyr Ser Pro Ser Ala Gln Val Lys Arg Leu
 195 200 205

CTG CAG GCC TGC AAG CTG CTC TAC ATG GCC CTG AGG ACC CAG GAA GGG
 Leu Gln Ala Cys Lys Leu Tyr Met Ala Leu Arg Thr Gln Glu Gly
 210 215 220

GAG GGC TCG GGT GCC GAC GGG TTC CTG CCT CTG CTG AGC CTC GTC TTG
 Glu Gly Ser Gly Ala Asp Gly Phe Leu Pro Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Leu
 225 230 235 240

GCC CAC TGT GAC CTT CCT GAG CTG CTG GAG GCC GAG TAC ATG TCG
 Ala His Cys Asp Leu Pro Glu Leu Leu Glu Ala Glu Tyr Met Ser
 245 250 255

GAG CTG CTG GAG CCC AGC CTG CTT ACT GGA GAG GGT GGC TAC TAC CTG
 Glu Leu Leu Glu Pro Ser Leu Leu Thr Gly Glu Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Leu
 260 265 270

ACC AGC CTC TCT GCC AGC CTG GCC CTG CTG AGT GGC CTG GGT CAG GCC

Thr Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala Leu Leu Ser Gly Leu Gly Gln Ala
 275 280 285

CAC ACC CTC CCA CTG AGC CCC GTG CAG GAG CTA CGG CGC TCC CTC AGC
 His Thr Leu Pro Leu Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Leu Arg Arg Ser Leu Ser
 290 295 300

CTC TGG GAG CAG CGC CGC CTG CCT GCC ACC CAC TGC TTC CAG CAC CTC
 Leu Trp Glu Gln Arg Arg Leu Pro Ala Thr His Cys Phe Gln His Leu
 305 310 315 320

CTC CGA GTA GCC TAT CAG GAT CCC AGC AGT GGC TGC ACC TCC AAG ACC
 Leu Arg Val Ala Tyr Gln Asp Pro Ser Ser Gly Cys Thr Ser Lys Thr
 325 330 335

CTG GCC GTG CCC CCA GAG GCC TCG ATT GCC ACC CTG AAC CAG CTC TGT
 Leu Ala Val Pro Pro Glu Ala Ser Ile Ala Thr Leu Asn Gln Leu Cys
 340 345 350

GCC ACC AAG TTC CGA GTG ACC CAG CCC AAC ACT TTT GGC CTC TTC CTG
 Ala Thr Lys Phe Arg Val Thr Gln Pro Asn Thr Phe Gly Leu Phe Leu
 355 360 365

TAC AAG GAG CAG GGC TAC CAC CGC CTG CCC CCT GGG CCC TGG CCC ACA
 Tyr Lys Glu Gln Gly Tyr His Arg Leu Pro Pro Gly Pro Trp Pro Thr
 370 375 380

GGC TGC CCA CCA CTG GCT ACC TCG TCT ACC GCC GGG CAG AGT GGC CTG
 Gly Cys Pro Pro Leu Ala Thr Ser Ser Thr Ala Gly Gln Ser Gly Leu
 385 390 395 400

AGA CCC AGG GGG CTG TGACAGAGGA GGAGGGCAGT GGGCAGTCAG AGGCAAGAAG
 Arg Pro Arg Gly Leu
 405

CAGAGGGGAG GAGCAAGGGT GCCAGGGAGA TGGGGATGCT GGGGTCAAAG CCAGCCCCAG
 GGACATTCTGG GAACAGTCTG AGACAACCTGC TGAAGGGGGC CAGGGTCAAG CCCAGGAAGG
 CCCTGCTCAG CCAGGGGAAC CAGAGGCAGA GGGAAAGCCGG GCAGCAGAGG AGTAGCTTGA
 AGTGGCCAGA AGGGTCATTC GGGGCGGGAG ACCCTGAGCC TGCTGAGAAA TCCTTTAGC
 GCCAGCAAGC CCCACCCAGG GCCCTGTCCCT GTGTCTGCCA CCACCTTTGT CTGATACTTG
 TTTCCAGGGA AGCTGGGGGA ACTGCCACAT CTGAGGAACT GGAATAAAGA TGAGGGGCCT
 TCGGGGGCCA ATGCGGCCGC CGCGGCCTT TTGGCCAGCT CGAATTC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 405 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

Met Pro Ser Leu Gln Glu Val Asp Cys Gly Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser Glu
1 5 10 15

Glu Glu Gly Val Pro Gly Ser Arg Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Ser Pro His
20 25 30

Leu Gly Arg Arg Arg Pro Leu Leu Arg Ser Met Ser Ala Ala Phe Cys
35 40 45

Ser Leu Leu Ala Pro Glu Arg Gln Val Gly Arg Ala Ala Ala Leu
50 55 60

Met Gln Asp Arg His Thr Ala Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Gln Asp Leu Leu
65 70 75 80

Thr Gln Val Arg Asp Gly Gln Arg Pro Gln Glu Leu Glu Gly Ile Arg
85 90 95

Gln Ala Leu Ser Arg Ala Arg Ala Met Leu Ser Ala Glu Leu Gly Pro
100 105 110

Glu Lys Leu Val Ser Pro Lys Arg Leu Glu His Val Leu Glu Lys Ser
115 120 125

Leu His Cys Ser Val Leu Lys Pro Leu Arg Pro Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg
130 135 140

Leu Arg Arg Arg Leu Ala Ala Asp Gly Ser Leu Gly Arg Leu Ala Glu
145 150 155 160

Gly Leu Arg Leu Ala Arg Ala Gln Gly Pro Gly Ala Phe Gly Ser His
165 170 175

Leu Ser Leu Pro Ser Pro Val Glu Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Gln Lys Leu
180 185 190

Leu Gln Leu Val Arg Thr Tyr Ser Pro Ser Ala Gln Val Lys Arg Leu
195 200 205

Leu Gln Ala Cys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Met Ala Leu Arg Thr Gln Glu Gly
210 215 220

Glu Gly Ser Gly Ala Asp Gly Phe Leu Pro Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Leu

225	230	235	240
Ala His Cys Asp Leu Pro Glu Leu Leu	Leu Glu Ala Glu Tyr Met Ser		
245	250	255	
Glu Leu Leu Glu Pro Ser Leu Leu Thr	Gly Glu Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Leu		
260	265	270	
Thr Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala	Leu Leu Ser Gly Leu Gly Gln Ala		
275	280	285	
His Thr Leu Pro Leu Ser Pro Val Gln	Glu Leu Arg Arg Ser Leu Ser		
290	295	300	
Leu Trp Glu Gln Arg Arg Leu Pro Ala	Thr His Cys Phe Gln His Leu		
305	310	315	320
Leu Arg Val Ala Tyr Gln Asp Pro Ser	Ser Gly Cys Thr Ser Lys Thr		
325	330	335	
Leu Ala Val Pro Pro Glu Ala Ser Ile	Ala Thr Leu Asn Gln Leu Cys		
340	345	350	
Ala Thr Lys Phe Arg Val Thr Gln Pro Asn	Thr Phe Gly Leu Phe Leu		
355	360	365	
Tyr Lys Glu Gln Gly Tyr His Arg Leu Pro	Pro Gly Pro Trp Pro Thr		
370	375	380	
Gly Cys Pro Pro Leu Ala Thr Ser Ser	Thr Ala Gly Gln Ser Gly Leu		
385	390	395	400
Arg Pro Arg Gly Leu			
405			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1829 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 30..1421

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

GCGGCCGCGG CCGGCAGCGG CTGAGCGAC ATG AGC ATT TCT ACT TCC TCC TCC
 Met Ser Ile Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser 1 5

GAC TCG CTG GAG TTC GAC CGG AGC ATG CCT CTG TTT GGC TAC GAG GCG
 Asp Ser Leu Glu Phe Asp Arg Ser Met Pro Leu Phe Gly Tyr Glu Ala
 10 15 20

GAC ACC AAC AGC AGC CTG GAG GAC TAC GAG GGG GAA AGT GAC CAA GAG
 Asp Thr Asn Ser Ser Leu Glu Asp Tyr Glu Gly Glu Ser Asp Gln Glu
 25 30 35 40

ACC ATG GCG CCC CCC ATC AAG TCC AAA AAG AAA AGG AGC AGC TCC TTC
 Thr Met Ala Pro Pro Ile Lys Ser Lys Lys Lys Arg Ser Ser Ser Phe
 45 50 55

GTG CTG CCC AAG CTC GTC AAG TCC CAG CTG CAG AAG GTG AGC GGG GTG
 Val Leu Pro Lys Leu Val Lys Ser Gln Leu Gln Lys Val Ser Gly Val
 60 65 70

TTC AGC TCC TTC ATG ACC CCG GAG AAG CGG ATG GTC CGC AGG ATC GCC
 Phe Ser Ser Phe Met Thr Pro Glu Lys Arg Met Val Arg Arg Ile Ala
 75 80 85

GAG CTT TCC CGG GAC AAA TGC ACC TAC TTC GGG TGC TTA GTG CAG GAC
 Glu Leu Ser Arg Asp Lys Cys Thr Tyr Phe Gly Cys Leu Val Gln Asp
 90 95 100

TAC GTG AGC TTC CTG CAG GAG AAC AAG GAG TGC CAC GTG TCC AGC ACC
 Tyr Val Ser Phe Leu Gln Glu Asn Lys Glu Cys His Val Ser Ser Thr
 105 110 115 120

GAC ATG CTG CAG ACC ATC CGG CAG TTC ATG ACC CAG GTC AAG AAC TAT
 Asp Met Leu Gln Thr Ile Arg Gln Phe Met Thr Gln Val Lys Asn Tyr
 125 130 135

TTG TCT CAG AGC TCG GAG CTG GAC CCC CCC ATC GAG TCG CTG ATC CCT
 Leu Ser Gln Ser Ser Glu Leu Asp Pro Pro Ile Glu Ser Leu Ile Pro
 140 145 150

GAA GAC CAA ATA GAT GTG GTG CTG GAA AAA GCC ATG CAC AAG TGC ATC
 Glu Asp Gln Ile Asp Val Val Leu Glu Lys Ala Met His Lys Cys Ile
 155 160 165

TTG AAG CCC CTC AAG GGG CAC GTG GAG GCC ATG CTG AAG GAC TTT CAC
 Leu Lys Pro Leu Lys Gly His Val Glu Ala Met Leu Lys Asp Phe His
 170 175 180

ATG GCC GAT GGC TCA TGG AAG CAA CTC AAG GAG AAC CTG CAG CTT GTG
 Met Ala Asp Gly Ser Trp Lys Gln Leu Lys Glu Asn Leu Gln Leu Val
 185 190 195 200

CGG CAG AGG AAT CCG CAG GAG CTG GGG GTC TTC GCC CCG ACC CCT GAT
 Arg Gln Arg Asn Pro Gln Glu Leu Gly Val Phe Ala Pro Thr Pro Asp
 205 210 215

 TTT GTG GAT GTG GAG AAA ATC AAA GTC AAG TTC ATG ACC ATG CAG AAG
 Phe Val Asp Val Glu Lys Ile Lys Val Lys Phe Met Thr Met Gln Lys
 220 225 230

 ATG TAT TCG CCG GAA AAG AAG GTC ATG CTG CTG CTG CGG GTC TGC AAG
 Met Tyr Ser Pro Glu Lys Lys Val Met Leu Leu Leu Arg Val Cys Lys
 235 240 245

 CTC ATT TAC ACG GTC ATG GAG AAC AAC TCA GGG AGG ATG TAT GGC GCT
 Leu Ile Tyr Thr Val Met Glu Asn Asn Ser Gly Arg Met Tyr Gly Ala
 250 255 260

 GAT GAC TTC TTG CCA GTC CTG ACC TAT GTC ATA GCC CAG TGT GAC ATG
 Asp Asp Phe Leu Pro Val Leu Thr Tyr Val Ile Ala Gln Cys Asp Met
 265 270 275 280

 CTT GAA TTG GAC ACT GAA ATC GAG TAC ATG ATG GAG CTC CTA GAC CCA
 Leu Glu Leu Asp Thr Glu Ile Glu Tyr Met Met Glu Leu Leu Asp Pro
 285 290 295

 TCG CTG TTA CAT GGA GAA GGA GGC TAT TAC TTG ACA AGC GCA TAT GGA
 Ser Leu Leu His Gly Glu Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Leu Thr Ser Ala Tyr Gly
 300 305 310

 GCA CTT TCT CTG ATA AAG AAT TTC CAA GAA GAA CAA GCA GCG CGA CTG
 Ala Leu Ser Leu Ile Lys Asn Phe Gln Glu Glu Gln Ala Ala Arg Leu
 315 320 325

 CTC AGC TCA GAA ACC AGA GAC ACC CTG AGG CAG TGG CAC AAA CGG AGA
 Leu Ser Ser Glu Thr Arg Asp Thr Leu Arg Gln Trp His Lys Arg Arg
 330 335 340

 ACC ACC AAC CGG ACC ATC CCC TCT GTG GAC GAC TTC CAG AAT TAC CTC
 Thr Thr Asn Arg Thr Ile Pro Ser Val Asp Asp Phe Gln Asn Tyr Leu
 345 350 355 360

 CGA GTT GCA TTT CAG GAG GTC AAC AGT GGT TGC ACA GGA AAG ACC CTC
 Arg Val Ala Phe Gln Glu Val Asn Ser Gly Cys Thr Gly Lys Thr Leu
 365 370 375

 CTT GTG AGA CCT TAC ATC ACC ACT GAG GAT GTG TGT CAG ATC TGC GCT
 Leu Val Arg Pro Tyr Ile Thr Thr Glu Asp Val Cys Gln Ile Cys Ala
 380 385 390

 GAG AAG TTC AAG GTG GGG GAC CCT GAG GAG TAC AGC CTC TTT CTC TTC
 Glu Lys Phe Lys Val Gly Asp Pro Glu Glu Tyr Ser Leu Phe Leu Phe
 395 400 405

GTT GAC GAG ACA TGG CAG CAG CTG GCA GAG GAC ACT TAC CCT CAA AAA
 Val Asp Glu Thr Trp Gln Gln Leu Ala Glu Asp Thr Tyr Pro Gln Lys
 410 415 420

ATC AAG GCG GAG CTG CAC AGC CGA CCA CAG CCC CAC ATC TTC CAC TTT
 Ile Lys Ala Glu Leu His Ser Arg Pro Gln Pro His Ile Phe His Phe
 425 430 435 440

GTC TAC AAA CGC ATC AAG AAC GAT CCT TAT GGC ATC ATT TTC CAG AAC
 Val Tyr Lys Arg Ile Lys Asn Asp Pro Tyr Gly Ile Ile Phe Gln Asn
 445 450 455

GGG GAA GAA GAC CTC ACC ACC TCC TAGAAGACAG GCGGGACTTC CCAGTGGTGC
 Gly Glu Glu Asp Leu Thr Thr Ser
 460

ATCCAAAGGG GAGCTGGAAG CCTTGCCTTC CCGCTTCTAC ATGCTTGAGC TTGAAAAGCA
 GTCACCTCCT CGGGGACCCC TCAGTGTAGT GACTAAGCCA TCCACAGGCC AACTCGGCCA
 AGGGCAACTT TAGCCACGCA AGGTAGCTGA GGTTTGAA ACAGTAGGAT TCTCTTTGG
 CAATGGAGAA TTGCATCTGA TGGTTCAAGT GTCCTGAGAT TGTTGCTAC CTACCCCCAG
 TCAGGTTCTA GGTTGGCTTA CAGGTATGTA TATGTGCAGA AGAAACACTT AAGATACAAG
 TTCTTTGAA TTCAACAGCA GATGCTTGCG ATGCAGTGCG TCAGGTGATT CTCACTCCTG
 TGGATGGCTT CATCCCTG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 464 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

Met Ser Ile Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Asp Ser Leu Glu Phe Asp Arg Ser
 1 5 10 15

Met Pro Leu Phe Gly Tyr Glu Ala Asp Thr Asn Ser Ser Leu Glu Asp
 20 25 30

Tyr Glu Gly Glu Ser Asp Gln Glu Thr Met Ala Pro Pro Ile Lys Ser
 35 40 45

Lys Lys Lys Arg Ser Ser Ser Phe Val Leu Pro Lys Leu Val Lys Ser
50 55 60

Gln Leu Gln Lys Val Ser Gly Val Phe Ser Ser Phe Met Thr Pro Glu
65 70 75 80

Lys Arg Met Val Arg Arg Ile Ala Glu Leu Ser Arg Asp Lys Cys Thr
85 90 95

Tyr Phe Gly Cys Leu Val Gln Asp Tyr Val Ser Phe Leu Gln Glu Asn
100 105 110

Lys Glu Cys His Val Ser Ser Thr Asp Met Leu Gln Thr Ile Arg Gln
115 120 125

Phe Met Thr Gln Val Lys Asn Tyr Leu Ser Gln Ser Ser Glu Leu Asp
130 135 140

Pro Pro Ile Glu Ser Leu Ile Pro Glu Asp Gln Ile Asp Val Val Leu
145 150 155 160

Glu Lys Ala Met His Lys Cys Ile Leu Lys Pro Leu Lys Gly His Val
165 170 175

Glu Ala Met Leu Lys Asp Phe His Met Ala Asp Gly Ser Trp Lys Gln
180 185 190

Leu Lys Glu Asn Leu Gln Leu Val Arg Gln Arg Asn Pro Gln Glu Leu
195 200 205

Gly Val Phe Ala Pro Thr Pro Asp Phe Val Asp Val Glu Lys Ile Lys
210 215 220

Val Lys Phe Met Thr Met Gln Lys Met Tyr Ser Pro Glu Lys Lys Val
225 230 235 240

Met Leu Leu Leu Arg Val Cys Lys Leu Ile Tyr Thr Val Met Glu Asn
245 250 255

Asn Ser Gly Arg Met Tyr Gly Ala Asp Asp Phe Leu Pro Val Leu Thr
260 265 270

Tyr Val Ile Ala Gln Cys Asp Met Leu Glu Leu Asp Thr Glu Ile Glu
275 280 285

Tyr Met Met Glu Leu Leu Asp Pro Ser Leu Leu His Gly Glu Gly Gly
290 295 300

Tyr Tyr Leu Thr Ser Ala Tyr Gly Ala Leu Ser Leu Ile Lys Asn Phe
305 310 315 320

Gln Glu Glu Gln Ala Ala Arg Leu Leu Ser Ser Glu Thr Arg Asp Thr

325

330

335

Leu Arg Gln Trp His Lys Arg Arg Thr Thr Asn Arg Thr Ile Pro Ser
 340 345 350

Val Asp Asp Phe Gln Asn Tyr Leu Arg Val Ala Phe Gln Glu Val Asn
 355 360 365

Ser Gly Cys Thr Gly Lys Thr Leu Leu Val Arg Pro Tyr Ile Thr Thr
 370 375 380

Glu Asp Val Cys Gln Ile Cys Ala Glu Lys Phe Lys Val Gly Asp Pro
 385 390 395 400

Glu Glu Tyr Ser Leu Phe Leu Phe Val Asp Glu Thr Trp Gln Gln Leu
 405 410 415

Ala Glu Asp Thr Tyr Pro Gln Lys Ile Lys Ala Glu Leu His Ser Arg
 420 425 430

Pro Gln Pro His Ile Phe His Phe Val Tyr Lys Arg Ile Lys Asn Asp
 435 440 445

Pro Tyr Gly Ile Ile Phe Gln Asn Gly Glu Glu Asp Leu Thr Thr Ser
 450 455 460

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1299 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 1..1299

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

GGC CGC ATT GCC GAC CCG GCC CGT AGT GTG GAA GCA GCT TCA GCT CAA
 Gly Arg Ile Ala Asp Pro Ala Arg Ser Val Glu Ala Ala Ser Ala Gln
 1 5 10 15

AGA TTA GAA CGA CTC CGA AAA GAG AGA CAA AAC CAG ATC AAA TGC AAA
 Arg Leu Glu Arg Leu Arg Lys Glu Arg Gln Asn Gln Ile Lys Cys Lys
 20 25 30

86

AAA GGA TCC CAG AAA GTT TCA GGC CCT CAG TAC CGC CTG GAG AAG CAG
 Lys Gly Ser Gln Lys Val Ser Gly Pro Gln Tyr Arg Leu Glu Lys Gln
 245 250 255

AGC GAG CCC AAT GTC GCC GTT GAC CTG GAC AGC ACT TTG GAG AGC CAG
 Ser Glu Pro Asn Val Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Ser Thr Leu Glu Ser Gln
 260 265 270

AGC GCA TGG GAG TTC TGC CTG GTC CGC GAG AAC AGT TCA AGG GCA GAC
 Ser Ala Trp Glu Phe Cys Leu Val Arg Glu Asn Ser Ser Arg Ala Asp
 275 280 285

GGG GTT TTT GAG GAG GAT TCG CAA ATT GAC ATA GCC ACA GTA CAG GAT
 Gly Val Phe Glu Glu Asp Ser Gln Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Val Gln Asp
 290 295 300

ATG CTT AGC AGC CAC CAT TAC AAG TCA TTC AAA GTC AGC ATG ATC CAC
 Met Leu Ser Ser His His Tyr Lys Ser Phe Lys Val Ser Met Ile His
 305 310 315 320

AGA CTG CGA TTC ACA ACC GAC GTA CAG CTA GGT ATC TCT GGA GAC AAA
 Arg Leu Arg Phe Thr Thr Asp Val Gln Leu Gly Ile Ser Gly Asp Lys
 325 330 335

GTA GAG ATA GAC CCT GTT ACG AAT CAG AAA GCC AGC ACT AAG TTT TGG
 Val Glu Ile Asp Pro Val Thr Asn Gln Lys Ala Ser Thr Lys Phe Trp
 340 345 350

ATT AAG CAG AAA CCC ATC TCA ATC GAT TCC GAC CTG CTC TGT GCC TGT
 Ile Lys Gln Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asp Ser Asp Leu Leu Cys Ala Cys
 355 360 365

GAC CTT GCT GAA GAG AAA AGC CCC AGT CAC GCA ATA TTT AAA CTC ACG
 Asp Leu Ala Glu Glu Lys Ser Pro Ser His Ala Ile Phe Lys Leu Thr
 370 375 380

TAT CTA AGC AAT CAC GAC TAT AAA CAC CTC TAC TTT GAA TCG GAC GCT
 Tyr Leu Ser Asn His Asp Tyr Lys His Leu Tyr Phe Glu Ser Asp Ala
 385 390 395 400

GCT ACC GTC AAT GAA ATT GTG CTC AAG GTT AAC TAC ATC CTG GAA TCG
 Ala Thr Val Asn Glu Ile Val Leu Lys Val Asn Tyr Ile Leu Glu Ser
 405 410 415

CGA GCT AGC ACT GCC CGG GCT GAC TAC TTT GCT CAA AAA AAA AGC GGC
 Arg Ala Ser Thr Ala Arg Ala Asp Tyr Phe Ala Gln Lys Lys Ser Gly
 420 425 430

CGC
 Arg

82

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 433 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

Gly	Arg	Ile	Ala	Asp	Pro	Ala	Arg	Ser	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gln
1					5					10					15
Arg	Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Arg	Lys	Glu	Arg	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ile	Lys	Cys	Lys
				20				25						30	
Asn	Ile	Gln	Trp	Lys	Glu	Arg	Asn	Ser	Lys	Gln	Ser	Ala	Gln	Glu	Leu
				35			40							45	
Lys	Ser	Leu	Phe	Glu	Lys	Lys	Ser	Leu	Lys	Glu	Lys	Pro	Pro	Ile	Ser
				50			55				60				
Gly	Lys	Gln	Ser	Ile	Leu	Ser	Val	Arg	Leu	Glu	Gln	Cys	Pro	Leu	Gln
	65				70				75						80
Leu	Asn	Asn	Pro	Phe	Asn	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Phe	Asp	Gly	Lys	Gly	His
				85				90						95	
Val	Gly	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr	Lys	Lys	Ile	Asp	Val	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Leu	His
				100				105						110	
Ser	Ser	Gln	Asp	Arg	Leu	Leu	Pro	Met	Thr	Val	Val	Thr	Met	Ala	Ser
				115				120						125	
Ala	Arg	Val	Gln	Asp	Leu	Ile	Gly	Leu	Ile	Cys	Trp	Gln	Tyr	Thr	Ser
				130			135				140				
Glu	Gly	Arg	Glu	Pro	Lys	Leu	Asn	Asp	Asn	Val	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Cys	Leu
	145				150					155				160	
His	Ile	Ala	Glu	Asp	Asp	Gly	Glu	Val	Asp	Thr	Asp	Phe	Pro	Pro	Leu
				165				170						175	
Asp	Ser	Asn	Glu	Pro	Ile	His	Lys	Phe	Gly	Phe	Ser	Thr	Leu	Ala	Leu
				180				185						190	
Val	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Pro	Gly	Leu	Thr	Ser	Lys	Glu	Ser	Leu	Phe
				195				200						205	

Val Arg Ile Asn Ala Ala His Gly Phe Ser Leu Ile Gln Val Asp Asn
210 215 220

Thr Lys Val Thr Met Lys Glu Ile Leu Leu Lys Ala Val Lys Arg Arg
225 230 235 240

Lys Gly Ser Gln Lys Val Ser Gly Pro Gln Tyr Arg Leu Glu Lys Gln
245 250 255

Ser Glu Pro Asn Val Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Ser Thr Leu Glu Ser Gln
260 265 270

Ser Ala Trp Glu Phe Cys Leu Val Arg Glu Asn Ser Ser Arg Ala Asp
275 280 285

Gly Val Phe Glu Glu Asp Ser Gln Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Val Gln Asp
290 295 300

Met Leu Ser Ser His His Tyr Lys Ser Phe Lys Val Ser Met Ile His
305 310 315 320

Arg Leu Arg Phe Thr Thr Asp Val Gln Leu Gly Ile Ser Gly Asp Lys
325 330 335

Val Glu Ile Asp Pro Val Thr Asn Gln Lys Ala Ser Thr Lys Phe Trp
340 345 350

Ile Lys Gln Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asp Ser Asp Leu Leu Cys Ala Cys
355 360 365

Asp Leu Ala Glu Glu Lys Ser Pro Ser His Ala Ile Phe Lys Leu Thr
370 375 380

Tyr Leu Ser Asn His Asp Tyr Lys His Leu Tyr Phe Glu Ser Asp Ala
385 390 395 400

Ala Thr Val Asn Glu Ile Val Leu Lys Val Asn Tyr Ile Leu Glu Ser
405 410 415

Arg Ala Ser Thr Ala Arg Ala Asp Tyr Phe Ala Gln Lys Lys Ser Gly
420 425 430

Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 3987 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 3..1498

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

GGCGGGCCGCG GCAGGGCGGG CGCCGCGCGG AGGCAGGGCG GGCgtattca ATGGAAGTGT
GTTACCAGCT GCCGGTACTG CCCCTGGACA GGCGGGTCCC CCAGCACGTC CTCAGCCGCC
GAGGAGCCAT CAGCTTCAGC TCCAGCTCCG CTCTCTTCGG CTGCCCAAT CCCCGGCAGC
TCTCTCAGAG GCGTGGAGCT ATTCCTATG ACAGTTCTGA TCAGACTGCA TTATACATTC
GTATGCTAGG AGATGTACGT GTAAGGAGCC GAGCAGGATT TGAATCAGAA AGAAGAGGTT
CTCACCCATA TATTGATTT CGTATTTCC ACTCTCAATC TGAAATTGAA GTGTCTGTCT
CTGCAAGGAA TATCAGAAGG CTACTAAGTT TCCAGCGATA TCTTAGATCT TCACGCTTT
TTCGTGGTAC TGCAGGTTCA AATTCCCTAA ACATTTAGA TGATGATTAT AATGGACAAG
CCAAGTGTAT GCTGGAAAAAA GTTGGAAATT GGAATTTGA TATCTTCTA TTTGATAGAC
TAACAAATGG AAATAGTCTA GTAAGCTTAA CCTTCATTT ATTTAGTCTT CATGGATTAA
TTGAGTACTT CCATTTAGAT ATGATGAAAC TTCGTAGATT TTTAGTTATG ATTCAAGAAG
ATTACCACAG TCAAAATCCT TACCATAACG CAGTCCACGC TGCGGATGTT ACTCAGGCCA
TGCACTGTTA CTTAAAGGAA CCTAAGCTTG CCAATTCTGT AACTCCTTGG GATATCTTGC
TGAGCTTAAT TGCAGCTGCC ACTCATGATC TGGATCATCC AGGTGTTAAT CAACCTTCC
TTATTAAAAC TAACCATTAC TTGGCAACTT TATACAAGAA TACCTCAGTA CTGGAAAATC
ACCACTGGAG ATCTGCAGTG GGCTTATTGA GAGAATCAGG CTTATTCTCA CATCTGCCAT
TAGAAAGCAG GCAACAAATG GAGACACAGA TAGGTGCTCT GATACTAGCC ACAGACATCA
GTCGCCAGAA TGAGTATCTG TCTTGTTA GGTCCCATT GGATAGAGGT GATTTATGCC
TAGAAGACAC CAGACACAGA CATTGGTTT TACAGATGGC TTTGAAATGT GCTGATATT
GTAACCCATG TCGGACGTGG GAATTAAGCA AGCAGTGGAG TGAAAAAGTA ACGGAGGAAT
TCTTCCATCA AGGAGATATA GAAAAAAAAT ATCATTGGG TGTGAGTCCA CTTTGCGATC

GTCACACTGA ATCTATTGCC AACATCCAGA TTGGTTTAT GACTTACCTA GTGGAGCCTT
TATTTACAGA ATGGGCCAGG TTTCCAATA CAAGGCTATC CCAGACAATG CTTGGACACG
TGGGGCTGAA TAAAGCCAGC TGGAAGGGAC TGCAGAGAGA ACAGTCGAGC AGTGAGGACA
CTGATGCTGC ATTTGAGTTG AACTCACAGT TATTACCTCA GGAAAATCGG TTATCATAAC
CCCCAGAACCC AGTGGGACAA ACTGCCTCCT GGAGGTTTT AGAAATGTGA AATGGGGTCT
TGAGGTGAGA GAACTTAAC CTTGACTGCC AAGGTTCCA AGTGAGTGAT GCCAGCCAGC
ATTATTTATT TCCAAGATTT CCTCTGTTGG ATCATTGAA CCCACTTGT AATTGCAAGA
CCCGAACATA CAGCAATATG AATTGGCTT TCATGTGAAA CCTTGAATAT NNAAAGCCA
GCAGGAGAGA ATCCGAAAGG AGTAACAAAG GAAGTTTGA TATGTGCCAC GACTTTTCA
AAGCATCTAA TCTTCAAAAC GTCAAACCTG AATTGTTAG CAACAATCTC TTGGAATTAA
ACCAGTCTGA TGCAACAATG TGTATCTTGT ACCTTCCACT AAGTTCTCTC TGAGAAAATG
GAAATGTGAA GTGCCAGCC TCTGCNTGCC TCTGGCAAGA CAATGTTAC AAATCAACTC
TGAAAATATT GGTTCTAAAT TGCCTTGGAG CATGATTGTG AAGGAACCAC TCAAACAAAT
TTAAAGATCA AACTTAGAC TGCAAGCTTT TCCCCCTGGT TTGCCTTTT CTTCTTGGAA
TGCCACCAAA GCCTCCCATT TGCTATAGTT TTATTCATG CACTGGAAAC TGAGCATTAA
TCGTAGAGTA CCGCCAAGCT TTCACTCCAG TGCCGTTGG CAATGCAATT TTTTTAGCA
ATTAGTTTT AATTGGGGT GGGAGGGGAA GAACACCAAT GTCCTAGCTG TATTATGATT
CTGCACTCAA GACATTGCAT GTTGTTCAC CTAAGTACA CTTGACCTGC ACATGCGAGA
AAAAGGTGGA ATGTTAAAAA CACCATAATC AGCTCAGNGT ATTTGCCAAT CTGAAATAAA
AGTGGGATGG GAGAGCGTGT CCTTCAGATC AAGGGTACTA AAGTCCCTT CGCTGCAGTG
AGTGAGAGGT ATGTTGTGTG TGAATGTACG GATGTGTGTT TGNGTGNATG TTTGTGCATG
TGTGACNGTG CATGTTATGT TTCTCCATGT GGGCAAAGAT TTGAAANGTA AGCTTTATT
TATTATTTA GAATGTGACA TAATGAGCAG CCACACTCGG GGGAGGGGAA GGTTGGTAGG
TAAGCTGTAA CAGATTGCTC CAGTTGCCTT AAAACTATGCA CATAGCTAAG TGACCAAACT
TCTTGTTCG ATTTGAAAAA AGTGCATTGT TTTCTGTCC CTCCCTTGA TGAAACGTTA
CCCTTGACG GGCCTTTGA TGTGAACAGA TGTTTCTAG GACAAACTAT AAGGACTAAT

TTTAAACTTC AAACATTCCA CTTTGTAAT TTGTTTAAA TTGTTTATG TATAGTAAGC
ACAACTGTAA TCTAGTTTA AGAGAAACCG GTGCTTCCTT TTAGTCATT TGTATTC
TTGTTACTGT AAAAGACTGT TTATTAATTG TTTACAGTT GTGCAACAG CCATTTCTT
GGGAGAAAGC TTGAGTGTAA AGCCATTGT AAAAGGCTT GCCACTCA TTTAATATG
TGCCTGTTGC TGTTAATT TGATGAATAA AACCTATCT TTTCATGAAA CTTCTCTCA
TACAAATTGA AATACATAAT GCTTCTGGT TCTCTTCAA ACCAAAATT GTCAAATTCA
TAGACAAGAT AACAGTAAAA CTGATGAAAG TGTTCCATTG TTGGTATACC AGGAACAAAGG
TTATAGAGAT GAAACTCAA AGCTTCACTC TTCAGTAAGC TATAAGCCAT CTCTGTAAGA
TTGATTCCAA CTATTGCATA AGAATACCCT AATTTGGAT GATTGAAACG GGAAAGAAC
TGATGAGCTT CACTAGTGTAA ATTTCACTG AAATACACAA GATTGATTAA CCCAAGTATG
CCCATGCCTC TGAAGTCTGT CTTGGGATCA TCACCCCTGAA AACCAATTTC AGCCCAC
TTGGAGATTC TAGCGTTAA CTTCTCGTG GGCATTAGAA GATTCCAAAG CTTCATGAGT
AGCTCTTCAT GCTGTAGGTT ATCAGAATCA TATGGCCTT TCCTCACACT TTCTACATCC
AAATACAGCT GTTTATAACC AGTTATCTGC AGTAAGCACA TCTTCATGCA TATTTAAAAA
CTGGCATCCT TCTCAGGGTT AATATTCTT TCCTTCATAA TATCATCTAC ATATTGTCC
ACTTCACTCT GAACAAACATG TGTCGCCTTC TGTAAAACCT TATTCTGGA GTATGTCAAG
GAATTTCTA TCCTGTGTGT CCTTGTGCA CCTACATAGG TATCAAATAT TCGCTGCAAT
TCACACTTCC CAGTCATCTG TCGTAATAGC CATTTCATCC AAAATCGAAA AAAGTGCCCA
TAGAAGAACT CCCACAAAGA AATAAACATT TTTTTTCCT CACAGGAGCG GAAGAACTAG
GGGGAGCAGG AGCTGCAATG CGGCCGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 3131 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

CTG CAG GAG GAC AAC TGC GAC ATC TTC CAG AAC CTC AGC AAG CGC CAG
Leu Gln Glu Asp Asn Cys Asp Ile Phe Gln Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Gln
270 275 280

CGC AGA GCC TAC GCA AGA TGG TCA TCG ACA TGG TGC TGG CCA CGG ACA
Arg Arg Ala Tyr Ala Arg Trp Ser Ser Thr Trp Cys Trp Pro Arg Thr
285 290 295

TGT CCA AGC ACA TGACCCCTCCT GGCTGACCTG AAGACCATGG TGGAGACCAA
Cys Pro Ser Thr
300

GAAAGTGACC AGCTCAGGGG TCCTCCTGCT AGATAACTAC TCCGACCGCA TCCAGGTCC
CCGGAACATG GTGCACTGTG CCGACCTCAG CAACCCCCACC AAGCCGCTGG AGCTGTACCG
CCAGTGGACA GACCGCATCA TGGCCGAGTT CTTCCAGCAG GGTGACCGAG AGCGCGAGCG
TGGCATGGAA ATCAGCCCCA TGTGTGACAA GCACACTGCC TCCGTGGAGA AGTCTCAGGT
GGGTTTATT GACTACATTG TGCACCCATT GTGGGAGACC TGGGCGGACC TTGTCCACCC
AGATGCCAG GAGATCTTGG ACACTTGGA GGACAACCGG GACTGGTACT ACAGCGCCAT
CCGGCAGAGC CCATCTCCGC CACCCGAGGA GGAGTCAAGG GGGCCAGGCC ACCCACCCCT
GCCTGACAAG TTCCAGTTG AGCTGACGCT GGAGGAGGAA GAGGAGGAAG AAATATCAAT
GGCCCAGATA CCGTGCACAG CCCAAGAGGC ATTGACTGAG CAGGGATTGT CAGGAGTCGA
GGAAGCTCTG GATGCAACCA TAGCCTGGGA GGCATCCCCG GCCCAGGGAGT CGTTGGAAGT
TATGGCACAG GAAGCATCCC TGGAGGCCGA GCTGGAGGCA GTGTATTTGA CACAGCAGGC
ACAGTCCACA GGCAGTGCAC CTGTGGCTCC GGATGAGTTC TCGTCCCCGG AGGAATTCGT
GGTTGCTGTA AGCCACAGCA GCCCCTCTGC CCTGGCTCTT CAAAGCCCCC TTCTCCCTGC
TTGGAGGACC CTGTCTGTT CAGAGCATGC CCCGGGCCTC CGGGGCCTCC CCTCCACGGC
GGCCGAGGTG GAGGCCAAC GAGAGCACCA GGCTGCCAAG AGGGCTTGCA GTGCCTGCGC
AGGGACATTT GGGGAGGACA CATCCGCACT CCCAGCTCCT GGTGGCGGGG GGTCAAGGTGG
AGACCCTACC TGATCCCCAG ACCTCTGTCC CTGTTCCCCCT CCACTCCTCC CCTCACTCCC
CTGCTCCCCC GACCACCTCC TCCTCTGCCT CAAAGACTCT TGTCCCTTTG TCCCTCCTGA
GATTTTTTT TTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTT TTTTACAACA CAAATGAATG GGCCATTTA
TTGATTTTA CCTCCTAATA GTGGATACAG GTGCTGTGG TTTCCAGCAG GATCTCAGAT

90

GCAAAGGGAA GTGAAGAAAA CAGATGAATC CCTAGGGTAC CCCGCCATGG AACCAAACAC
CACGTCAACT GGAACCTCTTC TTGCAAACGA AGGCTGAAGA TCAAGAATGA CATTCTCACA
CCACAGCACA GCTTAAATAC TTCTTGACA AAAATAATAA TAAATTATAT TTGACTCAGA
AAATAAAATTC TGTCAGCAG AGTGACAGGA GGTAAAAATC AAATGAATGG GCAATGCGGC
CGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 302 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

Met	Gln	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu	Met	Ala	Ser	His	Lys	Phe	Lys
1				5					10					15	
Arg	Met	Leu	Asn	Arg	Glu	Leu	Thr	His	Leu	Ser	Glu	Met	Ser	Arg	Ser
			20					25					30		
Gly	Asn	Gln	Val	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Thr	Thr	Phe	Leu	Asp	Lys	Gln
			35				40						45		
Asn	Glu	Val	Glu	Ile	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Met	Lys	Glu	Arg	Glu	Lys	Gln
			50			55							60		
Gln	Ala	Pro	Arg	Pro	Arg	Pro	Ser	Gln	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Val	Pro
			65			70							75		80
His	Leu	Gln	Pro	Met	Ser	Gln	Ile	Thr	Gly	Leu	Lys	Lys	Leu	Met	His
				85					90					95	
Ser	Asn	Ser	Leu	Asn	Asn	Ser	Asn	Ile	Pro	Arg	Phe	Gly	Val	Lys	Thr
				100				105						110	
Asp	Gln	Glu	Glu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Gln	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asn	Leu	Asn	Lys	Trp
				115				120					125		
Gly	Leu	Asn	Ile	Phe	Cys	Val	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Gly	Arg	Ser	Leu
					130			135				140			
Thr	Cys	Ile	Met	Tyr	Met	Ile	Phe	Gln	Glu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Leu	Lys	Lys
						150					155				160

91

Phe Arg Ile Pro Val Asp Thr Met Val Thr Tyr Met Leu Thr Leu Glu
165 170 175

Asp His Tyr His Ala Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Ser Leu His Ala Ala
180 185 190

Asp Val Leu Gln Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ala Thr Pro Ala Leu Asp
195 200 205

Ala Val Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Leu Phe Ala Ala Ala
210 215 220

Ile His Asp Val Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn
225 230 235 240

Thr Asn Ser Glu Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu Glu
245 250 255

Asn His His Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Asp Asn Cys
260 265 270

Asp Ile Phe Gln Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Gln Arg Arg Ala Tyr Ala Arg
275 280 285

Trp Ser Ser Thr Trp Cys Trp Pro Arg Thr Cys Pro Ser Thr
290 295 300

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 3186 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 139..2348

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

GCGGCCGCGGG CGGTGCAGCA GAGGCGCCTC GGGCAGGAGG AGGGCGGCTT CTGCGAGGGC
AGCCTGAGGT ATTAAAAAGT GTCAGCAAAC TGCATTGAAT AACAGACATC CTAAGAGGGG
ATATTTCCA CCTCTATA ATG AAG AAA AGC AGG AGT GTG ATG ACG GTG ATG

Met Lys Lys Ser Arg Ser Val Met Thr Val Met
 1 5 10

GCT GAT GAT AAT GTT AAA GAT TAT TTT GAA TGT AGC TTG AGT AAA TCC
 Ala Asp Asp Asn Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Glu Cys Ser Leu Ser Lys Ser
 15 20 25

TAC AGT TCT TCC AGT AAC ACA CTT GGG ATC GAC CTC TGG AGA GGG AGA
 Tyr Ser Ser Ser Asn Thr Leu Gly Ile Asp Leu Trp Arg Gly Arg
 30 35 40

AGG TGT TGC TCA GGA AAC TTA CAG TTA CCA CCA CTG TCT CAA AGA CAG
 Arg Cys Cys Ser Gly Asn Leu Gln Leu Pro Pro Leu Ser Gln Arg Gln
 45 50 55

AGT GAA AGG GCA AGG ACT CCT GAG GGA GAT GGT ATT TCC AGG CCG ACC
 Ser Glu Arg Ala Arg Thr Pro Glu Gly Asp Gly Ile Ser Arg Pro Thr
 60 65 70 75

ACA CTG CCT TTG ACA ACG CTT CCA AGC ATT GCT ATT ACA ACT GTA AGC
 Thr Leu Pro Leu Thr Thr Leu Pro Ser Ile Ala Ile Thr Thr Val Ser
 80 85 90

CAG GAG TGC TTT GAT GTG GAA AAT GGC CCT TCC CCA GGT CGG AGT CCA
 Gln Glu Cys Phe Asp Val Glu Asn Gly Pro Ser Pro Gly Arg Ser Pro
 95 100 105

CTG GAT CCC CAG GCC AGC TCT TCC GCT GGG CTG GTA CTT CAC GCC ACC
 Leu Asp Pro Gln Ala Ser Ser Ala Gly Leu Val Leu His Ala Thr
 110 115 120

TTT CCT GGG CAC AGC CAG CGC AGA GAG TCA TTT CTC TAC AGA TCA GAC
 Phe Pro Gly His Ser Gln Arg Arg Glu Ser Phe Leu Tyr Arg Ser Asp
 125 130 135

AGC GAC TAT GAC TTG TCA CCA AAG GCG ATG TCG AGA AAC TCT TCT CTT
 Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu Ser Pro Lys Ala Met Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Leu
 140 145 150 155

CCA AGC GAG CAA CAC GGC GAT GAC TTG ATT GTA ACT CCT TTT GCC CAG
 Pro Ser Glu Gln His Gly Asp Asp Leu Ile Val Thr Pro Phe Ala Gln
 160 165 170

GTC CTT GCC AGC TTG CGA AGT GTG AGA AAC AAC TTC ACT ATA CTG ACA
 Val Leu Ala Ser Leu Arg Ser Val Arg Asn Asn Phe Thr Ile Leu Thr
 175 180 185

AAC CTT CAT GGT ACA TCT AAC AAG AGG TCC CCA GCT GCT AGT CAG CCT
 Asn Leu His Gly Thr Ser Asn Lys Arg Ser Pro Ala Ala Ser Gln Pro
 190 195 200

CCT GTC TCC AGA GTC AAC CCA CAA GAA GAA TCT TAT CAA AAA TTA GCA

Pro Val Ser Arg Val Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Ser Tyr Gln Lys Leu Ala
 205 210 215

ATG GAA ACG CTG GAG GAA TTA GAC TGG TGT TTA GAC CAG CTA GAG ACC
 Met Glu Thr Leu Glu Leu Asp Trp Cys Leu Asp Gln Leu Glu Thr
 220 225 230 235

ATA CAG ACC TAC CGG TCT GTC AGT GAG ATG GCT TCT AAC AAG TTC AAA
 Ile Gln Thr Tyr Arg Ser Val Ser Glu Met Ala Ser Asn Lys Phe Lys
 240 245 250

AGA ATG CTG AAC CGG GAG CTG ACA CAC CTC TCA GAG ATG AGC CGA TCA
 Arg Met Leu Asn Arg Glu Leu Thr His Leu Ser Glu Met Ser Arg Ser
 255 260 265

GGG AAC CAG GTG TCT GAA TAC ATT TCA AAT ACT TTC TTA GAC AAG CAG
 Gly Asn Gln Val Ser Glu Tyr Ile Ser Asn Thr Phe Leu Asp Lys Gln
 270 275 280

AAT GAT GTG GAG ATC CCA TCT CCT ACC CAG AAA GAC AGG GAG AAA AAG
 Asn Asp Val Glu Ile Pro Ser Pro Thr Gln Lys Asp Arg Glu Lys Lys
 285 290 295

AAA AAG CAG CAG CTC ATG ACC CAG ATA AGT GGA GTG AAG AAA TTA ATG
 Lys Lys Gln Gln Leu Met Thr Gln Ile Ser Gly Val Lys Lys Leu Met
 300 305 310 315

CAT AGT TCA AGC CTA AAC AAT ACA AGC ATC TCA CGC TTT GGA GTC AAC
 His Ser Ser Ser Leu Asn Asn Thr Ser Ile Ser Arg Phe Gly Val Asn
 320 325 330

ACT GAA AAT GAA GAT CAC CTG GCC AAG GAG CTG GAA GAC CTG AAC AAA
 Thr Glu Asn Glu Asp His Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp Leu Asn Lys
 335 340 345

TGG GGT CTT AAC ATC TTT AAT GTG GCT GGA TAT TCT CAC AAT AGA CCC
 Trp Gly Leu Asn Ile Phe Asn Val Ala Gly Tyr Ser His Asn Arg Pro
 350 355 360

CTA ACA TGC ATC ATG TAT GCT ATA TTC CAG GAA AGA GAC CTC CTA AAG
 Leu Thr Cys Ile Met Tyr Ala Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys
 365 370 375

ACA TTC AGA ATC TCA TCT GAC ACA TTT ATA ACC TAC ATG ATG ACT TTA
 Thr Phe Arg Ile Ser Ser Asp Thr Phe Ile Thr Tyr Met Met Thr Leu
 380 385 390 395

GAA GAC CAT TAC CAT TCT GAC GTG GCA TAT CAC AAC AGC CTG CAC GCT
 Glu Asp His Tyr His Ser Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Ser Leu His Ala
 400 405 410

GCT GAT GTA GCC CAG TCG ACC CAT GTT CTC CTT TCT ACA CCA GCA TTA

Ala Asp Val Ala Gln Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Leu
 415 420 425
 GAC GCT GTC TTC ACA GAT TTG GAG ATC CTG GCT GCC ATT TTT GCA GCT
 Asp Ala Val Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Ile Phe Ala Ala
 430 435 440
 GCC ATC CAT GAC GTT GAT CAT CCT GGA GTC TCC AAT CAG TTT CTC ATC
 Ala Ile His Asp Val Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile
 445 450 455
 AAC ACA AAT TCA GAA CTT GCT TTG ATG TAT AAT GAT GAA TCT GTG TTG
 Asn Thr Asn Ser Glu Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu
 460 465 470 475
 GAA AAT CAT CAC CTT GCT GTG GGT TTC AAA CTG CTG CAA GAA GAA CAC
 Glu Asn His His Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu His
 480 485 490
 TGT GAC ATC TTC ATG AAT CTC ACC AAG AAG CAG CGT CAG ACA CTC AGG
 Cys Asp Ile Phe Met Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln Thr Leu Arg
 495 500 505
 AAG ATG GTT ATT GAC ATG GTG TTA GCA ACT GAT ATG TCT AAA CAT ATG
 Lys Met Val Ile Asp Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met
 510 515 520
 AGC CTG CTG GCA GAC CTG AAG ACA ATG GTA GAA ACG AAG AAA GTT ACA
 Ser Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr
 525 530 535
 AGT TCA GGC GTT CTT CTC CTA GAC AAC TAT ACC GAT CGC ATT CAG GTC
 Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Thr Asp Arg Ile Gln Val
 540 545 550 555
 CTT CGC AAC ATG GTA CAC TGT GCA GAC CTG AGC AAC CCC ACC AAG TCC
 Leu Arg Asn Met Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Ser
 560 565 570
 TTG GAA TTG TAT CGG CAA TGG ACA GAC CGC ATC ATG GAG GAA TTT TTC
 Leu Glu Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe
 575 580 585
 CAG CAG GGA GAC AAA GAG CGG GAG AGG GGA ATG GAA ATT AGC CCA ATG
 Gln Gln Gly Asp Lys Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met
 590 595 600
 TGT GAT AAA CAC ACA GCT TCT GTG GAA AAA TCC CAG GTT GGT TTC ATC
 Cys Asp Lys His Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile
 605 610 615
 GAC TAC ATT GTC CAT CCA TTG TGG GAG ACA TGG GCA GAT TTG GTA CAG

Asp Tyr Ile Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val Gln
 620 625 630 635

CCT GAT GCT CAG GAC ATT CTC GAT ACC TTA GAA GAT AAC AGG AAC TGG
 Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asn Trp
 640 645 650

TAT CAG AGC ATG ATA CCT CAA AGT CCC TCA CCA CCA CTG GAC GAG CAG
 Tyr Gln Ser Met Ile Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Gln
 655 660 665

AAC AGG GAC TGC CAG GGT CTG ATG GAG AAG TTT CAG TTT GAA CTG ACT
 Asn Arg Asp Cys Gln Gly Leu Met Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr
 670 675 680

CTC GAT GAG GAA GAT TCT GAA GGA CCT GAG AAG GAG GGA GAG GGA CAC
 Leu Asp Glu Glu Asp Ser Glu Gly Pro Glu Lys Glu Gly Glu Gly His
 685 690 695

AGC TAT TTC AGC AGC ACA AAG ACG CTT TGT GTG ATT GAT CCA GAA AAC
 Ser Tyr Phe Ser Ser Thr Lys Thr Leu Cys Val Ile Asp Pro Glu Asn
 700 705 710 715

AGA GAT TCC CTG GGA GAG ACT GAC ATA GAC ATT GCA ACA GAA GAC AAG
 Arg Asp Ser Leu Gly Glu Thr Asp Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Glu Asp Lys
 720 725 730

TCC CCC GTG GAT ACA TA ATCCCCCTCT CCCTGTGGAG ATGAACATTC
 Ser Pro Val Asp Thr
 735

TATCCTTGAT GAGCATGCCA GCTATGTGGT AGGGCCAGCC CACCATGGGG GCCAAGACCT
 GCACAGGACA AGGGCCACCT GGCCTTCAG TTACTTGAGT TTGGAGTCAG AAAGCAAGAC
 CAGGAAGCAA ATAGCAGCTC AGGAAATCCC ACGGTTGACT TGCCTTGATG GCAAGCTTGG
 TGGAGAGGGC TGAAGCTGTT GCTGGGGGCC GATTCTGATC AAGACACATG GCTTGAAAAT
 GGAAGACACA AAACTGAGAG ATCATTCTGC ACTAAGTTTC GGGAACTTAT CCCCACAGT
 GACTGAACTC ACTGACTAAT AACTCATTG ATGAATCTTC TCACTTGTCC CTTTGTCTGC
 CAACCTGTGT GCCTTTTG TAAAACATT TCATGTCTT AAAATGCCTG TTGAATACCT
 GGAGTTAGT ATCAACTTCT ACACAGATAA GCTTCAAAG TTGACAAACT TTTTGACTC
 TTTCTGGAAA AGGGAAAGAA AATAGTCTTC CTTCTTCTT GGGCAATATC CTTCACTTTA
 CTACAGTTAC TTTGCAAAC AGACAGAAAG GATACACTTC TAACCACATT TTACTTCCTT
 CCCCTGTTGT CCAGTCCAAC TCCACAGTCA CTCTTAAAC TTCTCTCTGT TTGCCTGCCT

CCAACAGTAC TTTAACTTT TTGCTGTAAA CAGAATAAAA TTGAACAAAT TAGGGGGTAG
AAAGGAGCAG TGGTGTGTT CACCGTGAGA GTCTGCATAG AACTCAGCAG TGTGCCCTGC
TGTGTCTTGG ACCCTGCAAT GCGGCCGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 736 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

Met Lys Lys Ser Arg Ser Val Met Thr Val Met Ala Asp Asp Asn Val
1 5 10 15

Lys Asp Tyr Phe Glu Cys Ser Leu Ser Lys Ser Tyr Ser Ser Ser Ser
20 25 30

Asn Thr Leu Gly Ile Asp Leu Trp Arg Gly Arg Arg Cys Cys Ser Gly
35 40 45

Asn Leu Gln Leu Pro Pro Leu Ser Gln Arg Gln Ser Glu Arg Ala Arg
50 55 60

Thr Pro Glu Gly Asp Gly Ile Ser Arg Pro Thr Thr Leu Pro Leu Thr
65 70 75 80

Thr Leu Pro Ser Ile Ala Ile Thr Thr Val Ser Gln Glu Cys Phe Asp
85 90 95

Val Glu Asn Gly Pro Ser Pro Gly Arg Ser Pro Leu Asp Pro Gln Ala
100 105 110

Ser Ser Ser Ala Gly Leu Val Leu His Ala Thr Phe Pro Gly His Ser
115 120 125

Gln Arg Arg Glu Ser Phe Leu Tyr Arg Ser Asp Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu
130 135 140

Ser Pro Lys Ala Met Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser Glu Gln His
145 150 155 160

Gly Asp Asp Leu Ile Val Thr Pro Phe Ala Gln Val Leu Ala Ser Leu
165 170 175

Arg Ser Val Arg Asn Asn Phe Thr Ile Leu Thr Asn Leu His Gly Thr
180 185 190

Ser Asn Lys Arg Ser Pro Ala Ala Ser Gln Pro Pro Val Ser Arg Val
195 200 205

Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Ser Tyr Gln Lys Leu Ala Met Glu Thr Leu Glu
210 215 220

Glu Leu Asp Trp Cys Leu Asp Gln Leu Glu Thr Ile Gln Thr Tyr Arg
225 230 235 240

Ser Val Ser Glu Met Ala Ser Asn Lys Phe Lys Arg Met Leu Asn Arg
245 250 255

Glu Leu Thr His Leu Ser Glu Met Ser Arg Ser Gly Asn Gln Val Ser
260 265 270

Glu Tyr Ile Ser Asn Thr Phe Leu Asp Lys Gln Asn Asp Val Glu Ile
275 280 285

Pro Ser Pro Thr Gln Lys Asp Arg Glu Lys Lys Lys Gln Gln Leu
290 295 300

Met Thr Gln Ile Ser Gly Val Lys Lys Leu Met His Ser Ser Ser Leu
305 310 315 320

Asn Asn Thr Ser Ile Ser Arg Phe Gly Val Asn Thr Glu Asn Glu Asp
325 330 335

His Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp Leu Asn Lys Trp Gly Leu Asn Ile
340 345 350

Phe Asn Val Ala Gly Tyr Ser His Asn Arg Pro Leu Thr Cys Ile Met
355 360 365

Tyr Ala Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Thr Phe Arg Ile Ser
370 375 380

Ser Asp Thr Phe Ile Thr Tyr Met Met Thr Leu Glu Asp His Tyr His
385 390 395 400

Ser Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Ser Leu His Ala Ala Asp Val Ala Gln
405 410 415

Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Leu Asp Ala Val Phe Thr
420 425 430

Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Ile Phe Ala Ala Ala Ile His Asp Val
435 440 445

Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn Ser Glu

450

455

460

98

Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His His Leu
465 470 475 480

Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu His Cys Asp Ile Phe Met
485 490 495

Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln Thr Leu Arg Lys Met Val Ile Asp
500 505 510

Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Asp
515 520 525

Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Val Leu
530 535 540

Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Thr Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Arg Asn Met Val
545 550 555 560

His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Ser Leu Glu Leu Tyr Arg
565 570 575

Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe Gln Gln Gly Asp Lys
580 585 590

Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Thr
595 600 605

Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Val His
610 615 620

Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val Gln Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp
625 630 635 640

Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asn Trp Tyr Gln Ser Met Ile
645 650 655

Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Gln Asn Arg Asp Cys Gln
660 665 670

Gly Leu Met Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Asp Glu Glu Asp
675 680 685

Ser Glu Gly Pro Glu Lys Glu Gly Glu Gly His Ser Tyr Phe Ser Ser
690 695 700

Thr Lys Thr Leu Cys Val Ile Asp Pro Glu Asn Arg Asp Ser Leu Gly
705 710 715 720

Glu Thr Asp Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Glu Asp Lys Ser Pro Val Asp Thr
725 730 735

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1276 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 2..504

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

GC GGCCGCAT TGC GTGGTGG CGG CGGCCGA GCCTCGCTTT GAGAGACAGA ATGGACAGCA
AATTATGGAT GAACCTATGG GAGAGGAGGA GATTAACCCA CAAACTGAAG AAGTCAGTAT
CAAAGAAATT GCAATCACAC ATCATGTAAA GGAAGGACAT GAAAAGGCAG ATCCTTCCCA
GTTTGAAC TT AAAAGTAT TAGGGCAGGG ATCATTGGA AAGGTTTCT TAGTTAAAAA
AATCTCAGGC TCTGATGCTA GGCAGCTTA TGCCATGAAG GTATTGAAGA AGGCCACACT
GAAAGTTCGA GACCGAGTTC GGACAAAAAT GGAACGTGAT ATCTTGGTAG AGGTTAATCA
TCCTTTATT GTCAAGTTGC ATTATCTTT CAAACTGAAG GGAAGTTGTA TCTTATTG
ATTTTCTCAG GGGAGGAGAT TTGTTTACAC GCTTATCCAA AGAGGTGATG TTCACAGAAG
AAGATGTCAA ATTCTACCTG GCTGAAC TTG CACTTGCTTT AGACCATCTA CNTAGCCTGG
GAATAATTAA TAGAGACTTA AAACCAGAAA ATATCTTCTT GATGAAGAAG GTCACATCAA
GTTAACAGAT TTCGGCCTAA GTAAAGAGTC TATTGACCAT GAAAAGAAGG CATATCTTT
TGTGGAAC TG TGGAGTATAT GGCTCCAGAA GTAGTTAATC GTCGAGGTCA TACTCAGAGT
GCTGACTGGT GGTCTTTGG TGTGTTAATG TTTGAAATGC TTACTGGTAC CACTCCCTT
CCAAGGAAAA GATCGAAAAG AAACAATGAC TATGATTCTT AAAGCCAAA CTTGGAATGC
CACAGTTTT GAGTCCTGAA GCGCAGAGTC TTTACGAAT GCTTTMAAG CGAAATCCTG
CAAACAGATT AGGTGCAGGA CCAGATGGAG TTGAAGAAAT TAAAAGACAT TCATTTTCT

CAACGATAGA CTGGAATAAA CTGTATAGAG AGAAATTCA CCGCCATTAA AACCTGCAAC
GGGCAGGCCT GAAGATACAT TCTATTTGA TCCTGAGTTT ACTGCAAAAAA CTCCCAAAGA
TTCACCTGGC ATTCCACCTA GTGCTAATGC ACATCAGCTT TTTCGGGGGT TTAGTTTGT
TGCTATTACC TCAGATGATG AAAGCCAAGC TATGCAGACA GTTGGTGTAC ATTCAATTGT
TCAGCAGTTA CACAGGAACA GTATNCAGTT TACTGATGGA TATGAAGTAA AAGAAGATAT
TGGAGTTGGC TCCTAC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2384 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 1..1541

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 1859..2383

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

GCG GCC GCA TTC GGG GAC AGC GGC GGG CGG CTG GGA CGG CGG GTG CGG
Ala Ala Ala Phe Gly Asp Ser Gly Gly Arg Leu Gly Arg Arg Val Arg
1 5 10 15

CGG GGC CGA GCC CGC ACG ATG CCT CAC TTC ACC GTG GTG CCA GTG GAC
Arg Gly Arg Ala Arg Thr Met Pro His Phe Thr Val Val Pro Val Asp
20 25 30

GGG CCG AGG CGC GGC GAC TAT GAC AAC CTC GAG GGG CTC AGT TGG GTG
Gly Pro Arg Arg Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asn Leu Glu Gly Leu Ser Trp Val
35 40 45

GAC TAC GGG GAG CGC GCC GAG CTG GAT GAC TCG GAC GGA CAT GGC AAC
Asp Tyr Gly Glu Arg Ala Glu Leu Asp Asp Ser Asp Gly His Gly Asn
50 55 60

CAC AGA GAG AGC AGC CCT TTT CTT TCC CCC TTG GAG GCT TCC AGA GGA

His Arg Glu Ser Ser Pro Phe Leu Ser Pro Leu Glu Ala Ser Arg Gly
65 70 75 80

ATT GAC TAC TAT GAC AGG AAC CTG GCA CTG TTT GAG GAA GAG CTG GAC
Ile Asp Tyr Tyr Asp Arg Asn Leu Ala Leu Phe Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp
85 90 95

ATC CGC CCA AAG GTA TCG TCT CTT CTG GGA AAG CTC GTC AGC TAC ACC
Ile Arg Pro Lys Val Ser Ser Leu Leu Gly Lys Leu Val Ser Tyr Thr
100 105 110

AAC CTC ACC CAG GGC GCC AAA GAG CAT GAG GAG GCC GAG AGT GGG GAG
Asn Leu Thr Gln Gly Ala Lys Glu His Glu Glu Ala Glu Ser Gly Glu
115 120 125

GGC ACC CGC CGG AGG GCA GCC GAG GCA CCC AGC ATG GGC ACC CTC ATG
Gly Thr Arg Arg Arg Ala Ala Glu Ala Pro Ser Met Gly Thr Leu Met
130 135 140

GGG GTG TAC CTG CCC TGC CTG CAG AAT ATC TTT GGG GTT ATC CTC TTC
Gly Val Tyr Leu Pro Cys Leu Gln Asn Ile Phe Gly Val Ile Leu Phe
145 150 155 160

CTG CGG CTG ACC TGG ATG GTG GGC ACA GCA GGT GTG CTA CAG GCC CTC
Leu Arg Leu Thr Trp Met Val Gly Thr Ala Gly Val Leu Gln Ala Leu
165 170 175

CTC ATC GTG CTT ATC TGC TGC TGT TGT ACC CTG CTG ACG GCC ATC TCC
Leu Ile Val Leu Ile Cys Cys Cys Cys Thr Leu Leu Thr Ala Ile Ser
180 185 190

ATG AGT GCC ATC GCC ACC AAC GGT GTG GTT CCA GCT GGG GGC TCC TAT
Met Ser Ala Ile Ala Thr Asn Gly Val Val Pro Ala Gly Gly Ser Tyr
195 200 205

TTC ATG ATC TCT CGT TCA CTG GGG CCA GAA TTT GGA GGT GCT GTG GGC
Phe Met Ile Ser Arg Ser Leu Gly Pro Glu Phe Gly Gly Ala Val Gly
210 215 220

CTG TGC TTC TAC CTG GGA ACA ACA TTC GCA GCA GCC ATG TAC ATC CTG
Leu Cys Phe Tyr Leu Gly Thr Thr Phe Ala Ala Ala Met Tyr Ile Leu
225 230 235 240

GGG GCC ATC GAG ATC TTG CTG ACC TAC ATT GCC CCA CCA GCT GCC ATT
Gly Ala Ile Glu Ile Leu Leu Thr Tyr Ile Ala Pro Pro Ala Ala Ile
245 250 255

TTT TAC CCA TCG GGT GCT CAT GAC ACG TCG AAT GCC ACT TTG AAC AAT
Phe Tyr Pro Ser Gly Ala His Asp Thr Ser Asn Ala Thr Leu Asn Asn
260 265 270

ATG CGT GTG TAT GGG ACC ATT TTC CTG GCC TTC ATG ACC CTG GTG GTG

Met Arg Val Tyr Gly Thr Ile Phe Leu Ala Phe Met Thr Leu Val Val
 275 280 285

TTT GTG GGG GTC AAG TAT GTG AAC AAA TTT GCC TCG CTC TTC CTG GCC
 Phe Val Gly Val Lys Tyr Val Asn Lys Phe Ala Ser Leu Phe Leu Ala
 290 295 300

TGT GTG ATC ATC TCC ATC CTC TCC ATC TAT GCT GGG GGC ATA AAG TCT
 Cys Val Ile Ile Ser Ile Leu Ser Ile Tyr Ala Gly Gly Ile Lys Ser
 305 310 315 320

ATA TTT GAC CCT CCC GTG TTT CCG GTA TGC ATG CTG GGC AAC AGG ACC
 Ile Phe Asp Pro Pro Val Phe Pro Val Cys Met Leu Gly Asn Arg Thr
 325 330 335

CTG TCC CGG GAC CAG TTT GAC ATC TGT GCC AAG ACA GCT GTA GTG GAC
 Leu Ser Arg Asp Gln Phe Asp Ile Cys Ala Lys Thr Ala Val Val Asp
 340 345 350

AAT GAG ACA GTG GCC ACC CAG CTA TGG AGT TTC TTC TGC CAC AGC CCC
 Asn Glu Thr Val Ala Thr Gln Leu Trp Ser Phe Phe Cys His Ser Pro
 355 360 365

AAC CTT ACG ACC GAC TCC TGT GAC CCC TAC TTC ATG CTC AAC AAT GTG
 Asn Leu Thr Thr Asp Ser Cys Asp Pro Tyr Phe Met Leu Asn Asn Val
 370 375 380

ACC GAG ATC CCT GGC ATC CCC GGG GCA GCT GCT GGT GTG CTC CAG GAA
 Thr Glu Ile Pro Gly Ile Pro Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Val Leu Gln Glu
 385 390 395 400

AAC CTG TGG AGC GCC TAC CTG GAG AAG GGT GAC ATC GTG GAG AAG CAT
 Asn Leu Trp Ser Ala Tyr Leu Glu Lys Gly Asp Ile Val Glu Lys His
 405 410 415

GGG CTG CCC TCC GCA GAT GCC CCG AGC CTG AAG GAG AGC CTG CCT CTG
 Gly Leu Pro Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ser Leu Lys Glu Ser Leu Pro Leu
 420 425 430

TAC GTG GTC GCT GAC ATC GCC ACA TCC TTC ACC GTG CTG GTC GGC ATC
 Tyr Val Val Ala Asp Ile Ala Thr Ser Phe Thr Val Leu Val Gly Ile
 435 440 445

TTC TTC CCT TCT GTA ACA GGT ATG GCG ATG GTG TCA GCA GGA ACT TGG
 Phe Phe Pro Ser Val Thr Gly Met Ala Met Val Ser Ala Gly Thr Trp
 450 455 460

TGG TGG GCA CAC TGG CCT GGC CTT CAC CCT GGG TCA TCG TCA TCG GCT
 Trp Trp Ala His Trp Pro Gly Leu His Pro Gly Ser Ser Ser Ser Ala
 465 470 475 480

CCT TCT TTT CAA CGT GTG GCG CTG GCC TCC AGA GCC TCA CAG GGG CAC

Pro Ser Phe Gin Arg Val Ala Leu Ala Ser Arg Ala Ser Gln Gly His
 485 490 495

CAC GCC TAT TGC AGG CCA TTG CCA AGG ACA ACA TCA TCC CCT TCC TCC
 His Ala Tyr Cys Arg Pro Leu Pro Arg Thr Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Ser
 500 505 510

GGG TG AGCCCCTCTG CACTCCCCCA TGGCCTGGCT GCTCCCAGGC CCTCGCCCCGG
 Gly

CTGGGGAGAG AGATAGGGAA CACAGATGCA GCACGTCTG CCCTTATTGC CCCCAGGGCCA
 GGCGGCCATC CATGAGGAGC TACTGAGAAG TGCCCTGGGC CTGGCACTCA CCTGGGCCTG
 GAGCTGCCCTG GACCCAGAAT CTTCATGGCC TGTTTAGGGC TCATCCAAAG GAGAGAGGCC
 TGGTGAGGTG GAATCAGGGA GACTGGTGAC ACCCATAGGG ATAGACACAG GGGCGGCCTG
 AGCCCCAAG GCGGGCCCTG GGGGTGA GGG AGG CCA GGC TGG GGT CTG GGG
 Gly Arg Pro Gly Trp Gly Leu Gly
 1 5

CCC AAG GTG TGG AAT GGG GGT GAC AGG ACC CAG CTT CCT TCC TGG TGC
 Pro Lys Val Trp Asn Gly Gly Asp Arg Thr Gln Leu Pro Ser Trp Cys
 10 15 20

ACA CAG GTG TTT GGC CAC GGG AAG GTG AAT GGT GAA CCC ACA TGG GCA
 Thr Gln Val Phe Gly His Gly Lys Val Asn Gly Glu Pro Thr Trp Ala
 25 30 35 40

CTC CTC CTG ACG GCA CTC ATC GCC GAG CTG GGC ATC CTC ATC GCC TCC
 Leu Leu Leu Thr Ala Leu Ile Ala Glu Leu Gly Ile Leu Ile Ala Ser
 45 50 55

CTC GAC ATG GTG GCC CCC ATC TTA TCC ATG TTC TTT CTG ATG TGC TAC
 Leu Asp Met Val Ala Pro Ile Leu Ser Met Phe Phe Leu Met Cys Tyr
 60 65 70

CTG TTC GTG AAC CTC GCC TGT GCG GTG CAG ACA CTC CTG AGG ACC CCC
 Leu Phe Val Asn Leu Ala Cys Ala Val Gln Thr Leu Leu Arg Thr Pro
 75 80 85

AAC TGG CGG CCC CGG TTC AAG TAC TAT CAC TGG GCG CTG TCC TTC CTG
 Asn Trp Arg Pro Arg Phe Lys Tyr Tyr His Trp Ala Leu Ser Phe Leu
 90 95 100

GGC ATG AGT CTC TGC CTG GCC CTT ATG TTT GTC TCC TCC TGG TAC TAT
 Gly Met Ser Leu Cys Leu Ala Leu Met Phe Val Ser Ser Trp Tyr Tyr
 105 110 115 120

GCC CTG GTG GCC ATG CTC ATC GCC GGC ATG ATC TAC AAA TAC ATC GAG

Ala Leu Val Ala Met Leu Ile Ala Gly Met Ile Tyr Lys Tyr Ile Glu
 125 130 135

TAC CAA GGG GCT GAG AAG GAG TGG GGT GAC GGG ATC CGA GGC CTG TCC
 Tyr Gln Gly Ala Glu Lys Glu Trp Gly Asp Gly Ile Arg Gly Leu Ser
 140 145 150

CTG AGC GCT GCC CGC TAC GCG CTG TTG CGG CTG GAG GAG GGG CCT CCT
 Leu Ser Ala Ala Arg Tyr Ala Leu Leu Arg Leu Glu Glu Gly Pro Pro
 155 160 165

CAC ACC AAG AAC TGG CCG CCG C
 His Thr Lys Asn Trp Arg Pro
 170 175

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 513 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

Ala Ala Ala Phe Gly Asp Ser Gly Gly Arg Leu Gly Arg Arg Val Arg
 1 5 10 15

Arg Gly Arg Ala Arg Thr Met Pro His Phe Thr Val Val Pro Val Asp
 20 25 30

Gly Pro Arg Arg Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asn Leu Glu Gly Leu Ser Trp Val
 35 40 45

Asp Tyr Gly Glu Arg Ala Glu Leu Asp Asp Ser Asp Gly His Gly Asn
 50 55 60

His Arg Glu Ser Ser Pro Phe Leu Ser Pro Leu Glu Ala Ser Arg Gly
 65 70 75 80

Ile Asp Tyr Tyr Asp Arg Asn Leu Ala Leu Phe Glu Glu Leu Asp
 85 90 95

Ile Arg Pro Lys Val Ser Ser Leu Leu Gly Lys Leu Val Ser Tyr Thr
 100 105 110

Asn Leu Thr Gln Gly Ala Lys Glu His Glu Glu Ala Glu Ser Gly Glu
 115 120 125

Gly Thr Arg Arg Arg Ala Ala Glu Ala Pro Ser Met Gly Thr Leu Met

130	135	140
Gly Val Tyr Leu Pro Cys Leu Gln Asn Ile Phe Gly Val Ile Leu Phe		
145	150	155
Leu Arg Leu Thr Trp Met Val Gly Thr Ala Gly Val Leu Gln Ala Leu		
165	170	175
Leu Ile Val Leu Ile Cys Cys Cys Thr Leu Leu Thr Ala Ile Ser		
180	185	190
Met Ser Ala Ile Ala Thr Asn Gly Val Val Pro Ala Gly Gly Ser Tyr		
195	200	205
Phe Met Ile Ser Arg Ser Leu Gly Pro Glu Phe Gly Gly Ala Val Gly		
210	215	220
Leu Cys Phe Tyr Leu Gly Thr Thr Phe Ala Ala Ala Met Tyr Ile Leu		
225	230	235
Gly Ala Ile Glu Ile Leu Leu Thr Tyr Ile Ala Pro Pro Ala Ala Ile		
245	250	255
Phe Tyr Pro Ser Gly Ala His Asp Thr Ser Asn Ala Thr Leu Asn Asn		
260	265	270
Met Arg Val Tyr Gly Thr Ile Phe Leu Ala Phe Met Thr Leu Val Val		
275	280	285
Phe Val Gly Val Lys Tyr Val Asn Lys Phe Ala Ser Leu Phe Leu Ala		
290	295	300
Cys Val Ile Ile Ser Ile Leu Ser Ile Tyr Ala Gly Gly Ile Lys Ser		
305	310	315
Ile Phe Asp Pro Pro Val Phe Pro Val Cys Met Leu Gly Asn Arg Thr		
325	330	335
Leu Ser Arg Asp Gln Phe Asp Ile Cys Ala Lys Thr Ala Val Val Asp		
340	345	350
Asn Glu Thr Val Ala Thr Gln Leu Trp Ser Phe Phe Cys His Ser Pro		
355	360	365
Asn Leu Thr Thr Asp Ser Cys Asp Pro Tyr Phe Met Leu Asn Asn Val		
370	375	380
Thr Glu Ile Pro Gly Ile Pro Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Val Leu Gln Glu		
385	390	395
Asn Leu Trp Ser Ala Tyr Leu Glu Lys Gly Asp Ile Val Glu Lys His		
405	410	415

106

Gly Leu Pro Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ser Leu Lys Glu Ser Leu Pro Leu
 420 425 430

Tyr Val Val Ala Asp Ile Ala Thr Ser Phe Thr Val Leu Val Gly Ile
 435 440 445

Phe Phe Pro Ser Val Thr Gly Met Ala Met Val Ser Ala Gly Thr Trp
 450 455 460

Trp Trp Ala His Trp Pro Gly Leu His Pro Gly Ser Ser Ser Ala
 465 470 475 480

Pro Ser Phe Gln Arg Val Ala Leu Ala Ser Arg Ala Ser Gln Gly His
 485 490 495

His Ala Tyr Cys Arg Pro Leu Pro Arg Thr Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Ser
 500 505 510

Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

Gly Arg Pro Gly Trp Gly Leu Gly Pro Lys Val Trp Asn Gly Gly Asp
 1 5 10 15

Arg Thr Gln Leu Pro Ser Trp Cys Thr Gln Val Phe Gly His Gly Lys
 20 25 30

Val Asn Gly Glu Pro Thr Trp Ala Leu Leu Leu Thr Ala Leu Ile Ala
 35 40 45

Glu Leu Gly Ile Leu Ile Ala Ser Leu Asp Met Val Ala Pro Ile Leu
 50 55 60

Ser Met Phe Phe Leu Met Cys Tyr Leu Phe Val Asn Leu Ala Cys Ala
 65 70 75 80

Val Gln Thr Leu Leu Arg Thr Pro Asn Trp Arg Pro Arg Phe Lys Tyr
 85 90 95

Tyr His Trp Ala Leu Ser Phe Leu Gly Met Ser Leu Cys Leu Ala Leu
100 105 110

Met Phe Val Ser Ser Trp Tyr Tyr Ala Leu Val Ala Met Leu Ile Ala
115 120 125

Gly Met Ile Tyr Lys Tyr Ile Glu Tyr Gln Gly Ala Glu Lys Glu Trp
130 135 140

Gly Asp Gly Ile Arg Gly Leu Ser Leu Ser Ala Ala Arg Tyr Ala Leu
145 150 155 160

Leu Arg Leu Glu Glu Gly Pro Pro His Thr Lys Asn Trp Arg Pro
165 170 175

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1675 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 492..1330

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

AAGCTTGC GG CCGCATTGCG AGAACGAGAA CGGGAGCGAG AGAGAGAGCG AGAGAGGGAA
CGGGAGCGAG AAAGAGAAAA AGACAAAAAA CGGGACCGAG AAGAAGATGA AGAAGATGCA
TACGAACGAA GAAAACTTGA AAGAAAACTC CGAGAGAAAG AAGCTGCTTA TCAAGAGCGC
CTTAAGAATT GGGAAATCAG AGAACGAAAG AAAACCCGGG AATATGAGAA AGAAGCTGAA
AGAGAAGAAG AAAGAAGAAG AGAAATGGCC AAAGAAGCTA AACGACTAAA AGAATTCTTA
GAAGACTATG ATGATGATAG AGATGACCCC AAATATTACA GAGGAAGTGC TCTTCAGAAA
AGGTTGCGTG ATAGAGAAAA GGAAATGGAA GCAGATGAAC GAGATAGGAA GAGAGAGAAG
GAGGAGCTG AGGAAATCAG GCAGCGCTTC TGGCAGAAGG GCATCCAGAT CCAGATGCAG
AGCTCCAGAG G ATG GAA CAA GAG GCT GAG AGG CGC AGG CAG CCA CAA ATA
Met Glu Gln Glu Ala Glu Arg Arg Arg Gln Pro Gln Ile
1 5 10

AAG CAA GAG CCA GAA TCA GAA GAG GAG GAA GAA GAA AAG CAA GAA AAA
 Lys Gln Glu Pro Glu Ser Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Lys Gln Glu Lys
 15 20 25

GAA GAA AAA CGA GAA GAA CCC ATG GAA GAG GAA GAG GAG CCA GAG CAA
 Glu Glu Lys Arg Glu Glu Pro Met Glu Glu Glu Glu Pro Glu Gln
 30 35 40 45

AAG CCT TGT CTG AAA CCT ACT CTG AGG CCC ATC AGC TCT GCT CCA TCT
 Lys Pro Cys Leu Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro Ile Ser Ser Ala Pro Ser
 50 55 60

GTT TCC TCT GCC AGT GGC AAT GCA ACA CCT AAC ACT CCT GGG GAT GAG
 Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Gly Asn Ala Thr Pro Asn Thr Pro Gly Asp Glu
 65 70 75

TCT CCC TGT GGT ATT ATT ATT CCT CAT GAA AAC TCA CCA GAT CAA CAG
 Ser Pro Cys Gly Ile Ile Ile Pro His Glu Asn Ser Pro Asp Gln Gln
 80 85 90

CAA CCT GAG GAG CAT AGG CCA AAA ATA GGA CTA AGT CTT AAA CTG GGT
 Gln Pro Glu Glu His Arg Pro Lys Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu Gly
 95 100 105

GCT TCC AAT AGT CCT GGT CAG CCT AAT TCT GTG AAG AGA AAG AAA CTA
 Ala Ser Asn Ser Pro Gly Gln Pro Asn Ser Val Lys Arg Lys Lys Leu
 110 115 120 125

CCT GTA GAT AGT GTC TTT AAC AAA TTT GAG GAT GAA GAC AGT GAT GAC
 Pro Val Asp Ser Val Phe Asn Lys Phe Glu Asp Glu Asp Ser Asp Asp
 130 135 140

GTA CCC CGA AAA AGG AAA CTG GTT CCC TTG GAT TAT GGT GAA GAT GAT
 Val Pro Arg Lys Arg Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Asp Tyr Gly Glu Asp Asp
 145 150 155

AAA AAT GCA ACC AAA GGC ACT GTA AAC ACT GAA GAA AAG CGT AAA CAC
 Lys Asn Ala Thr Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Thr Glu Glu Lys Arg Lys His
 160 165 170

ATT AAG AGT CTC ATT GAG AAA ATC CCT ACA GCC AAA CCT GAG CTC TTC
 Ile Lys Ser Leu Ile Glu Lys Ile Pro Thr Ala Lys Pro Glu Leu Phe
 175 180 185

GCT TAT CCC CTG GAT TGG TCT ATT GTG GAT TCT ATA CTG ATG GAA CGT
 Ala Tyr Pro Leu Asp Trp Ser Ile Val Asp Ser Ile Leu Met Glu Arg
 190 195 200 205

CGA ATT AGA CCA TGG ATT AAT AAG AAA ATC ATA GAA TAT ATA GGT GAA
 Arg Ile Arg Pro Trp Ile Asn Lys Lys Ile Ile Glu Tyr Ile Gly Glu
 210 215 220

109

GAA GAA GCT ACA TTA GTT GAT TTT GTT TGT TCT AAG GTT ATG GCT CAT
 Glu Glu Ala Thr Leu Val Asp Phe Val Cys Ser Lys Val Met Ala His
 225 230 235

AGT TCA CCC CAG AGC ATT TTA GAT GAT GTT GCC ATG GTA CTT GAT GAA
 Ser Ser Pro Gln Ser Ile Leu Asp Asp Val Ala Met Val Leu Asp Glu
 240 245 250

GAA GCA GAA GTT TTT ATA GTC AAA ATG TGG AGA TTA TTG ATA TAT GAA
 Glu Ala Glu Val Phe Ile Val Lys Met Trp Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Glu
 255 260 265

ACA GAA GCC AAG AAA ATT GGT CTT GTG AAG TA AAACTTTTA TATTTAGAGT
 Thr Glu Ala Lys Lys Ile Gly Leu Val Lys
 270 275

TCCATTCAG ATTTCTTCTT TGCCACCCCTT TTAAGGACTT TGAATTTTC TTTGTCTTG
 AAGACATTGT GAGATCTGTA ATTTTTTTT TTTGTAGAAA ATGTGAATTT TTTGGTCCTC
 TAATTTGTTG TTGCCCTGTG TACTCCCTTG GTTGTAAAGT CATCTGAATC CTTGGTTCTC
 TTTATACTCA CCAGGTACAA ATTACTGGTA TGTTTATAA GCCGCAGCTA CTGTACACAG
 CCTATCTGAT ATAATCTTGT TCTGCTGATT TGTTCTTGT AAATATTAAA ACGACTCCCC
 AATTAAAAAA AAAAAATGCG GCCGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 279 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

Met Glu Gln Glu Ala Glu Arg Arg Arg Gln Pro Gln Ile Lys Gln Glu
 1 5 10 15

Pro Glu Ser Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Lys Gln Glu Lys Glu Glu Lys
 20 25 30

Arg Glu Glu Pro Met Glu Glu Glu Glu Pro Glu Gln Lys Pro Cys
 35 40 45

Leu Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro Ile Ser Ser Ala Pro Ser Val Ser Ser
 50 55 60

110

Ala Ser Gly Asn Ala Thr Pro Asn Thr Pro Gly Asp Glu Ser Pro Cys
65 70 75 80

Gly Ile Ile Ile Pro His Glu Asn Ser Pro Asp Gln Gln Gln Pro Glu
85 90 95

Glu His Arg Pro Lys Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu Gly Ala Ser Asn
100 105 110

Ser Pro Gly Gln Pro Asn Ser Val Lys Arg Lys Lys Leu Pro Val Asp
115 120 125

Ser Val Phe Asn Lys Phe Glu Asp Glu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Pro Arg
130 135 140

Lys Arg Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Asp Tyr Gly Glu Asp Asp Lys Asn Ala
145 150 155 160

Thr Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Thr Glu Glu Lys Arg Lys His Ile Lys Ser
165 170 175

Leu Ile Glu Lys Ile Pro Thr Ala Lys Pro Glu Leu Phe Ala Tyr Pro
180 185 190

Leu Asp Trp Ser Ile Val Asp Ser Ile Leu Met Glu Arg Arg Ile Arg
195 200 205

Pro Trp Ile Asn Lys Lys Ile Ile Glu Tyr Ile Gly Glu Glu Ala
210 215 220

Thr Leu Val Asp Phe Val Cys Ser Lys Val Met Ala His Ser Ser Pro
225 230 235 240

Gln Ser Ile Leu Asp Asp Val Ala Met Val Leu Asp Glu Glu Ala Glu
245 250 255

Val Phe Ile Val Lys Met Trp Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Glu Thr Glu Ala
260 265 270

Lys Lys Ile Gly Leu Val Lys
275

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 3073 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

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(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
 (B) LOCATION: 3..1111

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

GC GGC CGC GCG CCG CAT TCG GAG AGC GGA CCC CAG AGA GCC CTG AGC
 Gly Arg Ala Pro His Ser Glu Ser Gly Pro Gln Arg Ala Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15

AGC CCC ACC GCC GCC GGC CTA GTT ACC ATC ACA CCC CGG GAG GAG
 Ser Pro Thr Ala Ala Gly Leu Val Thr Ile Thr Pro Arg Glu Glu
 20 25 30

CCG CAG CTG CCG CAG CCG GCC CCA GTC ACC ATC ACC GCA ACC ATG AGC
 Pro Gln Leu Pro Gln Pro Ala Pro Val Thr Ile Thr Ala Thr Met Ser
 35 40 45

AGC GAG GCC GAG ACC CAG CAG CCG CCC GCC CCC CCC GCC CCC
 Ser Glu Ala Glu Thr Gln Gln Pro Pro Ala Ala Pro Pro Ala Ala Pro
 50 55 60

GCC CTC AGC GCC GCC GAC ACC AAG CCC GGC ACT ACG GGC AGC GGC GCA
 Ala Leu Ser Ala Ala Asp Thr Lys Pro Gly Thr Thr Gly Ser Gly Ala
 65 70 75

GGG AGC GGT GGC CCG GGC GGC CTC ACA TCG GCG GCG CCT GCC GGC GGG
 Gly Ser Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Leu Thr Ser Ala Ala Pro Ala Gly Gly
 80 85 90 95

GAC AAG AAG GTC ATC GCA ACG AAG GTT TTG GGA ACA GTA AAA TGG TTC
 Asp Lys Lys Val Ile Ala Thr Lys Val Leu Gly Thr Val Lys Trp Phe
 100 105 110

AAT GTA AGG AAC GGA TAT GGT TTC ATC AAC AGG AAT GAC ACC AAG GAA
 Asn Val Arg Asn Gly Tyr Gly Phe Ile Asn Arg Asn Asp Thr Lys Glu
 115 120 125

GAT GTA TTT GTA CAC CAG ACT GCC ATA AAG AAG AAT AAC CCC AGG AAG
 Asp Val Phe Val His Gln Thr Ala Ile Lys Lys Asn Asn Pro Arg Lys
 130 135 140

TAC CTT CGC AGT GTA GGA GAT GGA GAG ACT GTG GAG TTT GAT GTT GTT
 Tyr Leu Arg Ser Val Gly Asp Gly Glu Thr Val Glu Phe Asp Val Val
 145 150 155

GAA GGA GAA AAG GGT GCG GAG GCA GCA AAT GTT ACA GGT CCT GGT GGT
 Glu Gly Glu Lys Gly Ala Glu Ala Ala Asn Val Thr Gly Pro Gly Gly
 160 165 170 175

112

GTT CCA GTT CAA GGC AGT AAA TAT GCA GCA GAC CGT AAC CAT TAT AGA
 Val Pro Val Gln Gly Ser Lys Tyr Ala Ala Asp Arg Asn His Tyr Arg
 180 185 190

CGC TAT CCA CGT CGT AGG GGT CCT CCA CGC AAT TAC CAG CAA AAT TAC
 Arg Tyr Pro Arg Arg Gly Pro Pro Arg Asn Tyr Gln Gln Asn Tyr
 195 200 205

CAG AAT AGT GAG AGT GGG GAA AAG AAC GAG GGA TCG GAG AGT GCT CCC
 Gln Asn Ser Glu Ser Gly Glu Lys Asn Glu Gly Ser Glu Ser Ala Pro
 210 215 220

GAA GGC CAG GCC CAA CAA CGC CGG CCC TAC CGC AGG CGA AGG TTC CCA
 Glu Gly Gln Ala Gln Gln Arg Arg Pro Tyr Arg Arg Arg Arg Phe Pro
 225 230 235

CCT TAC TAC ATG CGG AGA CCC TAT GGG CGT CGA CCA CAG TAT TCC AAC
 Pro Tyr Tyr Met Arg Arg Pro Tyr Gly Arg Arg Pro Gln Tyr Ser Asn
 240 245 250 255

CCT CCT GTG CAG GGA GAA GTG ATG GAG GGT GCT GAC AAC CAG GGT GCA
 Pro Pro Val Gln Gly Glu Val Met Glu Gly Ala Asp Asn Gln Gly Ala
 260 265 270

GGA GAA CAA GGT AGA CCA GTG AGG CAG AAT ATG TAT CGG GGA TAT AGA
 Gly Glu Gln Gly Arg Pro Val Arg Gln Asn Met Tyr Arg Gly Tyr Arg
 275 280 285

CCA CGA TTC CGC AGG GGC CCT CCT CGC CAA AGA CAG CCT AGA GAG GAC
 Pro Arg Phe Arg Arg Gly Pro Pro Arg Gln Arg Gln Pro Arg Glu Asp
 290 295 300

GGC AAT GAA GAA GAT AAA GAA AAT CAA GGA GAT GAG ACC CAA GGT CAG
 Gly Asn Glu Glu Asp Lys Glu Asn Gln Gly Asp Glu Thr Gln Gly Gln
 305 310 315

CAG CCA CCT CAA CGT CGG TAC CGC CGC AAC TTC AAT TAC CGA CGC AGA
 Gln Pro Pro Gln Arg Arg Tyr Arg Arg Asn Phe Asn Tyr Arg Arg Arg
 320 325 330 335

CGC CCA GAA AAC CCT AAA CCA CAA GAT GGC AAA GAG ACA AAA GCA GCC
 Arg Pro Glu Asn Pro Lys Pro Gln Asp Gly Lys Glu Thr Lys Ala Ala
 340 345 350

GAT CCA CCA GCT GAG AAT TCG TCC GCT CCC GAG GCT GAG CAG GGC GGG
 Asp Pro Pro Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gln Gly Gly
 355 360 365

GCT GAG TA AATGCCGGCT TACCATCTCT ACCATCATCC GGTTAGTCA TCCAACAAAGA
 Ala Glu

//3

AGAAATATGA AATTCCAGCA ATAAGAAATG AACAAAAGAT TGGAGCTGAA GACCTAAAGT
GCTTGCTTT TGCCCGTTGA CCAGATAAAAT AGAACTATCT GCATTATCTA TGCAGCATGG
GGTTTTATT ATTTTACCT AAAGACGTCT CTTTTGGTA ATAACAAACG TGTTTTTAA
AAAAGCCTGG TTTTCTCAA TACGCCTTA AAGGTTTTA AATTGTTCA TATCTGGTCA
AGTTGAGATT TTTAAGAACT TCATTTTAA TTTGTAATAA AAGTTACAA CTTGATTTT
TCAAAAAAGT CAACAAACTG CAAGCACCTG TTAATAAAGG TCTTAAATAA TTGTCTTGT
GTAAAAAAA AAAAAAAA AAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAG CTTGGTATTC ATTACTTCAT
GTATATCAAG CACAGCAGTA AAACAAAAAC CCATGTATTT AACTTTTT TAGGATTTT
GCTTTGTGA TTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTG ATACTTGCT AACATGCATG TGCTGTAAA
ATAGTTAACCA GGGAAATAAC TTGAGATGAT GGCTAGCTT GTTTAATGTC TTATGAAATT
TTCATGAACA ATCCAAGCAT AATTGTTAAG AACACGTGTA TTAAATTCA GTAAAGTGGAA
TAAAAGTTT ATGAATGGAC TTTCAACTA CTTCTCTAC AGCTTTCA GTAAATTAGT
CTTGGTTCTG AAACTTCTCT AAAGGAAATT GTACATTTTG TGAAATTAT TCCTTATTCC
CTCTGGCAG CTAATGGGCT CTTACCAAGT TTAAACACAA AATTATCAT AACAAAAATA
CTACTAATAT AACTACTGTT TCCATGTCCC ATGATCCCCT CTCTCCTCC CCACCCCTGAA
AAAAATGAGT TCCTATTTT TCTGGGAGAG GGGGGGATTG ATTAGAAAAA AATGTAGTGT
GTTCCATTAA AAATTTGGC ATATGGCATT TTCTAACTTA GGAAGCCACA ATGTTCTTGG
CCCATCATGA CATTGGGTAG CATTAACTGT AAGTTTGTG CTTCCAAATC ACTTTTGGT
TTTAAGAAT TTCTTGATAC TCTTATAGCC TGCCTTCAAT TTTGATCCTT TATTCTTCT
ATTGTCAAGG TGCACAAAGAT TACCTTCCTG TTTAGCCTT CTGTCTGTC ACCAACCCATT
CTTACTTGGT GGCCATGTAC TTGGAAAAAG GCCGCATGAT CTTCTGGCT CCACTCAGTG
TCTAAGGCAC CCTGCTTCCT TTGCTTGCAT CCCACAGACT ATTTCCCTCA TCCTATTTAC
TGCAGCAAAT CTCTCCTTAG TTGATGAGAC TGTGTTATC TCCCTTAAA ACCCTACCTA
TCCTGAATGG TCTGTCATTG TCTGCCTTA AAATCCTCC TCTTCTTCC TCCTCTATT
TCTAAATAAT GATGGGGCTA AGTTATACCC AAAGCTCACT TTACAAAATA TTTCCTCAGT
ACTTTGCAGA AAACACCAAA CAAAAATGCC ATTTAAAAA AGGTGTATTT TTTCTTTAG

AATGTAAGCT CCTCAAGAGC AGGGACAATG TTTCTGTAT GTTCTATTGT GCCTAGTACA
CTGTAAATGC TCAATGAATA TTATCCCTAA TACCTGCCAC CCCACTCTTA ATCAGTGGTG
GAAGAACGGT CTCAGAACTG TTTGTTCAA TTGGCCATT AAGTTAGTA GTAAAAGACT
GGTTAATGAT AACAAATGCAT CGTAAAACCT TCAGAAGGAA AGGAGAATGT TTTGTGGACC
ACTTTGGTTT TCTTTTTGC GTGTGGCAGT TTTAAGTTAT TAGTTTTAA AATCAGTACT
TTTAATGGA AACAACTTGA CCAAAAATTT GTCACAGAAT TTTGGCGGCC GC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 369 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

Gly	Arg	Ala	Pro	His	Ser	Glu	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gln	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser
1					5					10					15
Pro	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Leu	Val	Thr	Ile	Thr	Pro	Arg	Glu	Glu	Pro
					20				25					30	
Gln	Leu	Pro	Gln	Pro	Ala	Pro	Val	Thr	Ile	Thr	Ala	Thr	Met	Ser	Ser
					35				40				45		
Glu	Ala	Glu	Thr	Gln	Gln	Pro	Pro	Ala	Ala	Pro	Pro	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ala
					50				55				60		
Leu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Asp	Thr	Lys	Pro	Gly	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly
					65				70			75		80	
Ser	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Leu	Thr	Ser	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ala	Gly	Gly	Asp
					85						90		95		
Lys	Lys	Val	Ile	Ala	Thr	Lys	Val	Leu	Gly	Thr	Val	Lys	Trp	Phe	Asn
					100				105				110		
Val	Arg	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Phe	Ile	Asn	Arg	Asn	Asp	Thr	Lys	Glu	Asp
					115				120				125		
Val	Phe	Val	His	Gln	Thr	Ala	Ile	Lys	Lys	Asn	Asn	Pro	Arg	Lys	Tyr
					130				135				140		

Leu Arg Ser Val Gly Asp Gly Glu Thr Val Glu Phe Asp Val Val Glu
 145 150 155 160

Gly Glu Lys Gly Ala Glu Ala Ala Asn Val Thr Gly Pro Gly Gly Val
 165 170 175

Pro Val Gln Gly Ser Lys Tyr Ala Ala Asp Arg Asn His Tyr Arg Arg
 180 185 190

Tyr Pro Arg Arg Arg Gly Pro Pro Arg Asn Tyr Gln Gln Asn Tyr Gln
 195 200 205

Asn Ser Glu Ser Gly Glu Lys Asn Glu Gly Ser Glu Ser Ala Pro Glu
 210 215 220

Gly Gln Ala Gln Gln Arg Arg Pro Tyr Arg Arg Arg Arg Phe Pro Pro
 225 230 235 240

Tyr Tyr Met Arg Arg Pro Tyr Gly Arg Arg Pro Gln Tyr Ser Asn Pro
 245 250 255

Pro Val Gln Gly Glu Val Met Glu Gly Ala Asp Asn Gln Gly Ala Gly
 260 265 270

Glu Gln Gly Arg Pro Val Arg Gln Asn Met Tyr Arg Gly Tyr Arg Pro
 275 280 285

Arg Phe Arg Arg Gly Pro Pro Arg Gln Arg Gln Pro Arg Glu Asp Gly
 290 295 300

Asn Glu Glu Asp Lys Glu Asn Gln Gly Asp Glu Thr Gln Gly Gln Gln
 305 310 315 320

Pro Pro Gln Arg Arg Tyr Arg Arg Asn Phe Asn Tyr Arg Arg Arg Arg
 325 330 335

Pro Glu Asn Pro Lys Pro Gln Asp Gly Lys Glu Thr Lys Ala Ala Asp
 340 345 350

Pro Pro Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gln Gly Gly Ala
 355 360 365

Glu

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 1811 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

GAATTCTGG TAGGCCAGC CCACCATGGG GGCCAAGACC TGCACAGGAC AAGGGCCACC
TGGCCTTCAGT GTTACTTGAG TTTGGAGTCA GAAAGCAAGA CCAGGAAGCA AATAGCAGCT
CAGGAAATCC CACGGTTGAC TTGCCTTGAT GGCAAGCTTG GTGGAGAGGG CTGAAGCTGT
TGCTGGGGC CGATTCTGAT CAAGACACAT GGCTTGAAAA TGGAAGACAC AAAACTGAGA
GATCATTCTG CACTAAGTTT CGGGAACTTA TCCCCGACAG TGACTGAAC ACTGACTAA
TAACTTCATT TATGAATCTT CTCCCTTGTC CCTTGCTCTG CCAACCTGTG TGCCCTTTT
GTAAAACATT TTCATGTCTT TAAAATGCCT GTTGAATACC TGGAGTTAG TATCAACTTC
TACACAGATA AGCTTCAAA GTTGACAAAC TTTTTGACT CTTTCTGGAA AAGGGAAAGA
AAATAGTCTT CCTTCTTCT TGGGCAATAT CCTTCACCTT ACTACAGTTA CTTTGCAAA
CAGACAGAAA GGATACACTT CTAACCACAT TTTACTTCCT TCCCCCTGTTG TCCAGTCCAA
CTCCACAGTC ACTCTTAAAAA CTTCTCTCTG TTTGCCTGCC TCCAACAGTA CTTTTAACTT
TTTGCTGTAA ACAGAATAAA ATTGAACAAA TTAGGGGTA GAAAGGAGCA GTGGTGTGCGT
TCACCGTGAG AGTCTGCATA GAACTCAGCA GTGTGCCCTG CTGTGTCTTG GACCCTGCC
CCCACAGGAG TTGTACAGTC CCTGGCCCTG TTCCCTACCT CCTCTCTTCA CCCCCTTAGG
CTGTTTCAA TGTAATGCTG CCGTCCTTCT CTTGCACTGC CTTCTGCGCT AACACCTCCA
TTCCTGTTA TAACCGTGTAA TTTATTACTT AATGTATATA ATGTAATGTT TTGTAAGTTA
TTAATTATA TATCTAACAT TGCCGCCAA TGGTGGTGT AAATTTGTGT AGAAAACCTCT
GCCTAAGAGT TACGACTTT TCTTGTAAATG TTTGTATTG TGTATTATAT AACCCAAACG
TCACTTAGTA GAGACATATG GCCCCCTTGG CAGAGAGGAC AGGGGTGGGC TTTTGTCAA
AGGGTCTGCC CTTTCCCTGC CTGAGTTGCT ACTTCTGCAC AACCCCTTA TGAACCAGTT
TTGGAAACAA TATTCTCACA TTAGATACTA AATGGTTAT ACTGAGCTT TACTTTGTA
TAGCTTGATA GGGGCAGGGG GCAATGGGAT GTAGTTTA CCCAGGTTCT ATCCAAATCT
ATGTGGGCAT GAGTTGGGTT ATAACCTGGAT CCTACTATCA TTGTGGCTTT GGTTCAAAAG

GAAACACTAC ATTTGCTCAC AGATGATTCT TCTGAATGCT CCCGAACTAC TGACTTGAA
GAGGTAGCCT CCTGCCTGCC ATTAAGCAGG AATGTCATGT TCCAGTCAT TACAAAAGAA
AACAAATAAAA CAATGTGAAT TTTTATAATA AAATGTGAAC TGATGTAGCA AATTACGCAA
ATGTGAAGCC TCTTCTGATA ACACTTGTTA GGCCTCTTAC TGATGTCAGT TTCAGTTGT
AAAATATGTT TCATGCTTC AGTCAGCAT TGTGACTCAG TAATTACAGA AAATGGCACA
AATGTGCATG ACCAATGGGT TTGTATGTCT ATGAACACTG CATTGTTCA GGTGGACATT
TTATCATTTC CAAATGTTTC TCACAATGTA TGTTATAGTA TTATTATTAT ATATTGTGTT
CAAATGCATT C

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1672 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

GAATTCCCCA CCATGGGGGC CAAGACCTGC ACAGGACAAG GCCACCTGGC CTTTCAGTTA
CTTGAGTTTG GAGTCAGAAA GCAAGACCAG GAAGCAAATA GCAGCTCAGG AAATCCCACG
GTTGACTTGC CTTGATGGCA AGCTTGGTGG AGAGGGCTGA AGCTGTTGCT GGGGGCCGTT
CTGATCAAGA CACATGGCTT GAAAATGGAA GACACAAAAC TGAGAGATCA TTCTGCACTA
AGTTTCGGGA ACTTATCCCC GACAGTGACT GAACTCACTG ACTAATAACT TCATTTATGA
ATCTTCTCCC TTGTCCCTTT GTCTGCCAAC CTGTGTGCCT TTTTGTAAC ACATTCAGT
CTTTAAAATG CCTGTTGAAT ACCTGGAGTT AGATCAAACCTT CTACACAGAT AAGCTTCAC
AGTTGACAAA CTTTTTGAC TCTTCTGGAA AAGGGAAAGA AAATAGTCTT CCTTCTTTCT
TGGGCAATAT CCTTCACCTT ACTACAGTTA CTTTGCAAA CAGACAGAAA GGATACACTT
CTAACACACAT TTTACTTCCT TCCCCTGTTG TCCAGTCCAA CTCCACAGTC ACTCTAAAAA
CTTCTCTCTG TTTGCCTGCC TCCAACAGTA CTTTTAACTT TTAACCTTTT GCTGTAAACA

GAATAAAATT GAACAAATTA GGGGGTAGAA AGGAGCAGTG GTGTCGTTCA CCGTGAGAGT
CTGCATAGAA CTCAGCAGTG TGCCCTGCTG TGTCTGGAC CCTGCCCCCC ACAGGAGTTG
TACAGTCCCT GGCCCTGTTC CCTACCTCCT CTCTTCACCC CGTTAGGCTG TTTCAATGT
AATGCTGCCG TCCTTCTCTT GCACTGCCTT CTGCGCTAAC ACCTCCATTC CTGTTTATAA
CCGTGTATTT ATTACTTAAT GTATATAATG TAATGTTTG TAAGTTATTA ATTTATATAT
CTAACATTGC CTGCCAATGG TGGTGTAAA TTTGTGTAGA AAACTCTGCC TAAGAGTTAC
GACTTTTCT TGTAATGTT TGTATTGTGT ATTATATAAC CCAAACGTCA CTTAGTAGAG
ACATATGGCC CCCTTGGCAG AGAGGACAGG GGTGGGCTTT TGTTCAAAGG GTCTGCCCTT
TCCCTGCCTG AGTTGCTACT TCTGCACAAAC CCCTTATGA ACCAGTTTG GAAACAATAT
TCTCACATTA GATACTAAAT GGTTTATACT GAGCTTTAC TTTGTATAG CTTGATAGGG
GCAGGGGGCA ATGGGATGTA GTTTTACCC AGGTTCTATC CAAATCTATG TGGGCATGAG
TTGGGTTATA ACTGGATCCT ACTATCATTG TGGCTTGTT TGAAAGGAA ACACTACATT
TGCTCACAGA TGATTCTTCT GAATGCTCCC GAACTACTGA CTTGAAGAG GTAGCCTCCT
GCCTGCCATT AAGCAGGAAT GTCATGTTCC AGTTCAATTAC AAAAGAAAAC AATAAAAACAA
TGTGAATTT TATAATAAAA TGTGAACGTA TGTAGCAAAT TACGCAAATG TGAAGCCTCT
TCTGATAACA CTTGTTAGGC CTCTTACTGA TGTCAGTTTC AGTTGTAAA ATATGTTCA
TGCTTCAGT TCAGCATTGT GACTCAGTAA TTACAGAAAA AAAAAAGAAT TC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 1649 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 210..1018

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

119

GAATTCCCTTC TGACGTGGCA TATCACAAACA GCCTGCACGC TGCTGATGTA GCCCAGTCGA
 CCCATGTTCT CCTTTCTACA CCAGCATTAG ACGCTGTCTT CACAGATTTG GAAATCCTGG
 CTGCCATTTC TGCAGCTGCC ATCCATGACG TTGATCATCC TGGAGTCTCC AATCAGTTTC
 TCATCAACAC AAATTCAGAA CTTGCTTTG ATG TAT AAT GAT GAA TCT GTG TTG
 Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu
 1 5

GAA AAT CAT CAC CTT GCT GTG GGT TTC AAA CTG CTG CAA GAA GAA CAC
 Glu Asn His His Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu His
 10 15 20

TGT GAC ATC TTC ATG AAT CTC ACC AAG AAG CAG CGT CAG ACA CTC AGG
 Cys Asp Ile Phe Met Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln Thr Leu Arg
 25 30 35 40

AAG ATG GTT ATT GAC ATG GTG TTA GCA ACT GAT ATG TCT AAA CAT ATG
 Lys Met Val Ile Asp Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met
 45 50 55

AGC CTG CTG GCA GAC CTG AAG ACA ATG GTA GAA ACG AAG AAA GTT ACA
 Ser Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr
 60 65 70

AGT TCA GGC GTT CTT CTC CTA GAC AAC TAT ACC GAT CGC ATT CAG GTC
 Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Thr Asp Arg Ile Gln Val
 75 80 85

CTT CGC AAC ATG GTA CAC TGT GCA GAC CTG AGC AAC CCC ACC AAG TCC
 Leu Arg Asn Met Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Ser
 90 95 100

TTG GAA TTG TAT CGG CAA TGG ACA GAC CGC ATC ATG GAG GAA TTT TTC
 Leu Glu Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe
 105 110 115 120

CAG CAG GGA GAC AAA GAG CGG GAG AGG GGA ATG GAA ATT AGC CCA ATG
 Gln Gln Gly Asp Lys Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met
 125 130 135

TGT GAT AAA CAC ACA GCT TCT GTG GAA AAA TCC CAG GTT GGT TTC ATC
 Cys Asp Lys His Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile
 140 145 150

GAC TAC ATT GTC CAT CCA TTG TGG GAG ACA TGG GCA GAT TTG GTA CAG
 Asp Tyr Ile Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val Gln
 155 160 165

CCT GAT GCT CAG GAC ATT CTC GAT ACC TTA GAA GAT AAC AGG AAC TGG

Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asn Trp
 170 175 180

TAT CAG AGC ATG ATA CCT CAA AGT CCC TCA CCA CCA CTG GAC GAG CAG
 Tyr Gln Ser Met Ile Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Gln
 185 190 195 200

AAC AGG GAC TGC CAG GGT CTG ATG GAG AAG TTT CAG TTT GAA CTG ACT
 Asn Arg Asp Cys Gln Gly Leu Met Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr
 205 210 215

CTC GAT GAG GAA GAT TCT GAA GGA CCT GAG AAG GAG GGA GAG GGA CAC
 Leu Asp Glu Glu Asp Ser Glu Gly Pro Glu Lys Glu Gly Glu Gly His
 220 225 230

AGC TAT TTC AGC AGC ACA AAG ACG CTT TGT GTG ATT GAT CCA GAA AAC
 Ser Tyr Phe Ser Ser Thr Lys Thr Leu Cys Val Ile Asp Pro Glu Asn
 235 240 245

AGA GAT TCC CTG GGA GAG ACT GAC ATA GAC ATT GCA ACA GAA GAC AAG
 Arg Asp Ser Leu Gly Glu Thr Asp Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Glu Asp Lys
 250 255 260

TCC CCC GTG GAT ACA TA ATCCCCCTCT CCCTGTGGAG ATGAACATTC
 Ser Pro Val Asp Thr
 265

TATCCTTGAT GAGCATGCCA GCTATGTGGT AGGGCCAGCC CACCATGGGG GCCAAGACCT
 GCACAGGACA AGGGCCACCT GCCCTTCAG TTACTTGAGT TTGGAGTCAG AAAGCAAGAC
 CAGGAAGCAA ATAGCAGCTC AGGAAATCCC ACGGTTGACT TGCCTTGATG GCAAGCTTGG
 TGGAGAGGGC TGAAGCTGTT GCTGGGGGCC GATTCTGATC AAGACACATG GCTTGAAAAT
 GGAAGACACA AAACCGAGAG ATCATTCTGC ACTAAGTTTC GGGAACTTAT CCCCCGACAGT
 GACTGAACTC ACTGACTAAT AACCTCATT ATGAATCTTC TCCCTTGTCC CTTTGTCTGC
 CAACCTGTGT GCCTTTTG TAAAACATT TCATGTCTT AAAATGCCTG TTGAATAACCT
 GGAGTTAGT ATCAACTTCT ACACAGATAA GCTTCAAAG TTGACAAACT TTTTGACTC
 TTTCTGGAAA AGGGAAAAGAA AATAGTCTTC CTTCTTCTT GGGCAATATC CTTCACTTTA
 CTACAGTTAC TTTGCAAAC AGACAGAAAG GATACACTTC TAACCACATT TTACGGAATT
 C

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 269 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His His Leu Ala Val Gly
1 5 10 15

Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu His Cys Asp Ile Phe Met Asn Leu Thr
20 25 30

Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln Thr Leu Arg Lys Met Val Ile Asp Met Val Leu
35 40 45

Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr
50 55 60

Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Asp
65 70 75 80

Asn Tyr Thr Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Arg Asn Met Val His Cys Ala
85 90 95

Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Ser Leu Glu Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr
100 105 110

Asp Arg Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe Gln Gln Gly Asp Lys Glu Arg Glu
115 120 125

Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Thr Ala Ser Val
130 135 140

Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Val His Pro Leu Trp
145 150 155 160

Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val Gln Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp
165 170 175

Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asn Trp Tyr Gln Ser Met Ile Pro Gln Ser
180 185 190

Pro Ser Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Gln Asn Arg Asp Cys Gln Gly Leu Met
195 200 205

Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Asp Glu Glu Asp Ser Glu Gly
210 215 220

Pro Glu Lys Glu Gly Glu Gly His Ser Tyr Phe Ser Ser Thr Lys Thr

225	-	230		235		240									
Leu	Cys	Val	Ile	Asp	Pro	Glu	Asn	Arg	Asp	Ser	Leu	Gly	Glu	Thr	Asp
				245					250					255	
Ile	Asp	Ile	Ala	Thr	Glu	Asp	Lys	Ser	Pro	Val	Asp	Thr			
				260				265							

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 609 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 2..606

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:

G AAT TCC AAC ATT CCC CGA TTT GGG GTG AAG ACC GAT CAA GAA GAG
Asn Ser Asn Ile Pro Arg Phe Gly Val Lys Thr Asp Gln Glu Glu
1 5 10 15

CTC CTG GCC CAA GAA CTG GAG AAC CTG AAC AAG TGG GGC CTG AAC ATC
 Leu Leu Ala Gln Glu Leu Glu Asn Leu Asn Lys Trp Gly Leu Asn Ile
 20 25 30

TTT TGC GTG TCG GAT TAC GCT GGA GGC CGC TCA CTC ACC TGC ATC ATG
 Phe Cys Val Ser Asp Tyr Ala Gly Gly Arg Ser Leu Thr Cys Ile Met
 35 40 45

TAC ATG ATA TTC CAG GAG CGG GAC CTG CTG AAG AAA TTC CGC ATC CCT
 Tyr Met Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Lys Phe Arg Ile Pro
 50 55 60

GTG GAC ACG ATG GTG ACA TAC ATG CTG ACG CTG GAG GAT CAC TAC CAC
 Val Asp Thr Met Val Thr Tyr Met Leu Thr Leu Glu Asp His Tyr His
 65 70 75

GCT GAC GTG GCC TAC CAT AAC AGC CTG CAC GCA GCT GAC GTG CTG CAG
 Ala Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Ser Leu His Ala Ala Asp Val Leu Gln
 80 85 90 95

TCC ACC CAC GTA CTG CTG GCC ACG CCT GCA CTA GAT GCA GTG TTC ACG
 Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ala Thr Pro Ala Leu Asp Ala Val Phe Thr

100

105

110

GAC CTG GAG ATT CTC GCC GCC CTC TTC GCG GCT GCC ATC CAC GAT GTG
 Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Leu Phe Ala Ala Ala Ile His Asp Val
 115 120 125

GAT CAC CCT GGG GTC TCC AAC CAG TTC CTC ATC AAC ACC AAT TCG GAG
 Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn Ser Glu
 130 135 140

CTG GCG CTC ATG TAC AAC GAT GAG TCG GTG CTC GAG AAT CAC CAC CTG
 Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His His Leu
 145 150 155

GCC GTG GGC TTC AAG CTG CTG CAG GAG GAC AAC TGC GAC ATC TTC CAG
 Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Asp Asn Cys Asp Ile Phe Gln
 160 165 170 175

AAC CTC AGC AAG CGC CAG CGG CAG AGC TAC GCA AGA TGG TCA TCG ACA
 Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Gln Arg Gln Ser Tyr Ala Arg Trp Ser Ser Thr
 180 185 190

TGG TGC TGG CCA CGG ACA TGT CCA AGC ACA TG ACC
 Trp Cys Trp Pro Arg Thr Cys Pro Ser Thr
 195 200

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 201 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:

Asn Ser Asn Ile Pro Arg Phe Gly Val Lys Thr Asp Gln Glu Glu Leu
 1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Gln Glu Leu Glu Asn Leu Asn Lys Trp Gly Leu Asn Ile Phe
 20 25 30

Cys Val Ser Asp Tyr Ala Gly Gly Arg Ser Leu Thr Cys Ile Met Tyr
 35 40 45

Met Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Lys Phe Arg Ile Pro Val
 50 55 60

Asp Thr Met Val Thr Tyr Met Leu Thr Leu Glu Asp His Tyr His Ala
 65 70 75 80

Asp	Val	Ala	Tyr	His	Asn	Ser	Leu	His	Ala	Ala	Asp	Val	Leu	Gln	Ser			
														85	90	95		
Thr	His	Val	Leu	Leu	Ala	Thr	Pro	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ala	Val	Phe	Thr	Asp			
															100	105	110	
Leu	Glu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Phe	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ile	His	Asp	Val	Asp			
															115	120	125	
His	Pro	Gly	Val	Ser	Asn	Gln	Phe	Leu	Ile	Asn	Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Leu			
															130	135	140	
Ala	Leu	Met	Tyr	Asn	Asp	Glu	Ser	Val	Leu	Glu	Asn	His	His	Leu	Ala			
															145	150	155	160
Val	Gly	Phe	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gln	Glu	Asp	Asn	Cys	Asp	Ile	Phe	Gln	Asn			
															165	170	175	
Leu	Ser	Lys	Arg	Gln	Arg	Gln	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Arg	Trp	Ser	Ser	Thr	Trp			
															180	185	190	
Cys	Trp	Pro	Arg	Thr	Cys	Pro	Ser	Thr										
															195	200		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:38:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1229 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:38:

ACATGGTGCA CTGTGCCGAC CTCAGCAACC CCACCAAGCC GCTGGAGCTG TACCGCCAGT
 GGACAGACCG CATCATGGCC GAGTTCTTCC AGCAGGGTGA CCGAGAGCGC GAGCGTGGCA
 TGGAAATCAG CCCCATGTGT GACAAGCACA CTGCCTCCGT GGAGAAGTCT CAGGTGGGTT
 TTATTGACTA CATTGTGCAC CCATTGTGGG AGACCTGGGC GGACCTTGTC CACCCAGATG
 CCCAGGAGAT CTTGGACACT TTGGAGGACA ACCGGGACTG GTACTACAGC GCCATCCGGC
 AGAGCCCATC TCCGCCACCC GAGGAGGAGT CAAGGGGGCC AGGCCACCCA CCCCTGCCTG

ACAAGTTCCA GTTGACGTG ACGCTGGAGG AGGAAGAGGA GGAAGAAATA TCAATGGCCC
AGATACCGTG CACAGCCAA GAGGCATTGA CTGCGCAGGG ATTGTCAAGGA GTCGAGGAAG
CTCTGGATGC AACCATAGCC TGGGAGGCAT CCCCAGGCCA GGAGTCGTTG GAAGTTATGG
CACAGGAAGC ATCCCTGGAG GCCGAGCTGG AGGCAGGTAT TTGACACAGC AGGCACAGTC
CACAGGCAGT GCACCTGTGG CTCCGGATGA GTTCTCGTCC CGGGAGGAAT TCGTGGTGC
TGTAAGCCAC AGCAGCCCCT CTGCCCTGGC TCTTCAAAGC CCCCTTCTCC CTGCTTGGAG
GACCCTGTCT GTTCAGAGC ATGCCCGGG CCTCCCGGCC TCCCCTCCAC GGCGGCCTAG
GTGGAACGAG AGCACCAAGGC TGCCAAGAGG GCTTGCAGTG CCTGCGCAGG GACATTGGG
GAGGACACAT CCGCACTCCC AGCTCCTGGT GGCGGGGGT CAGGTGGAGA CCCTACCTGA
TCCCCAGACC TCTGTCCCTG TTCCCTCCA CTCCTCCCT CACTCCCTG CTCCCCCGAC
CACCTCCTCC TCTGCCTCAA AGACTCTTGT CCTCTTGTCC CTCCTGAGAA AAAAGAAAAC
GAAAAGTGGG GTTTTTTCT GTTTCTTT TTTCCCTTT CCCCTGCC CCACCCACGG
GGCCTTTTT TGGAGGTGGG GGCTGGGAA TGAGGGCTG AGGTCCCAGA AGGGATTTA
TTTTTTGAA TTTAATTGT AACATTTTA GAAAAAGAAC AAAAAAAGAA AAAAAAAAGA
AAGAAACACA AAAAAAAA AAGGAATT

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:39:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 798 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39:

GAATTCCCTCT GACTAATTCA AGTATCCAA GTTTGGAGT TAAACTGAA CAAGAAGATG
TCCTTGCCAA GGAACTAGAA GATGTGAACA AATGGGGTCT TCATGTTTC AGAATAGCAG
AGTTGTCTGG TAACCGGCC TTGACTGTTA TCATGCACAC CATTTCAG GAACGGGATT
TATTAAAAAC ATTTAAAATT CCAGTAGATA CTTAATTAC ATATCTTATG ACTCTCGAAG

ACCATTACCA TGCTGATGTG GCCTATCACA ACAATATCCA TGCTGCAGAT GTTGTCCAGT
 CTACTCATGT GCTATTATCT ACACCTGCTT TGGAGGCTGT GTTTACAGAT TTGGAGATTC
 TTGCAGCAAT TTTGCCAGT GCAATACATG ATGTAGATCA TCCTGGTGTG TCCAATCAAAT
 TTCTGATCAA TACAAACTCT GAACTTGCCT TGATGTACAA TGATTCTCA GTCTTAGAGA
 ACCATCATTG GGCTGTGGGC TTTAAATTGC TTCAGGAAGA AAACTGTGAC ATTTTCCAGA
 ATTTGACCAA AAAACAAAGA CAATCTTAA GGAAAATGGT CATTGACATC GTACTTGCAA
 CAGATATGTC AAAACACATG AATCTACTGG CTGATTGAA GACTATGGTT GAAACTAAGA
 AAGTGACAAG CTCTGGAGTT CTTCTTCTTG ATAATTATTC CGATAGGATT CAGGTTCTTC
 AGAATATGGT GCACTGTGCA GATCTGAGCA ACCCAACAAA GCCTCTCCAG CTGTACCGCC
 AGTGGACGGA CGGAATTC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1902 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 97..1256

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40:

GAATTCCCTT GTTCACATCT TCTAGTTCCCT TGGCAAGGAC ATCTTCATGT TTTCAGAATA
 GCAGAGTTGT CTGGTAACCG GCCCTTGACT GTTATC ATG CAC ACC ATT TTT CAG
 Met His Thr Ile Phe Gln
 1 5

GAA CGG GAT TTA TTA AAA ACA TTT AAA ATT CCA GTA GAT ACT TTA ATT
 Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Thr Phe Lys Ile Pro Val Asp Thr Leu Ile
 10 15 20

ACA TAT CTT ATG ACT CTC GAA GAC CAT TAC CAT GCT GAT GTG GCC TAT
 Thr Tyr Leu Met Thr Leu Glu Asp His Tyr His Ala Asp Val Ala Tyr
 25 30 35

CAC AAC AAT ATC CAT GCT GCA GAT GTT GTC CAG TCT ACT CAT GTG CTA
 His Asn Asn Ile His Ala Ala Asp Val Val Gln Ser Thr His Val Leu
 40 45 50

TTA TCT ACA CCT GCT TTG GAG GCT GTG TTT ACA GAT TTG GAG ATT CTT
 Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Leu Glu Ala Val Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu
 55 60 65 70

GCA GCA ATT TTT GCC AGT GCA ATA CAT GAT GTA GAT CAT CCT GGT GTG
 Ala Ala Ile Phe Ala Ser Ala Ile His Asp Val Asp His Pro Gly Val
 75 80 85

TCC AAT CAA TTT CTG ATC AAT ACA AAC TCT GAA CTT GCC TTG ATG TAC
 Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn Ser Glu Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr
 90 95 100

AAT GAT TCC TCA GTC TTA GAG AAC CAT CAT TTG GCT GTG GGC TTT AAA
 Asn Asp Ser Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His His Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys
 105 110 115

TTG CTT CAG GAA GAA AAC TGT GAC ATT TTC CAG AAT TTG ACC AAA AAA
 Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu Asn Cys Asp Ile Phe Gln Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys
 120 125 130

CAA AGA CAA TCT TTA AGG AAA ATG GTC ATT GAC ATC GTA CTT GCA ACA
 Gln Arg Gln Ser Leu Arg Lys Met Val Ile Asp Ile Val Leu Ala Thr
 135 140 145 150

GAT ATG TCA AAA CAC ATG AAT CTA CTG GCT GAT TTG AAG ACT ATG GTT
 Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val
 155 160 165

GAA ACT AAG AAA GTG ACA AGC TCT GGA GTT CTT CTT GAT AAT TAT
 Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr
 170 175 180

TCC GAT AGG ATT CAG GTT CTT CAG AAT ATG GTG CAC TGT GCA GAT CTG
 Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Gln Asn Met Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu
 185 190 195

AGC AAC CCA ACA AAG CCT CTC CAG CTG TAC CGC CAG TGG ACG GAC CGG
 Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu Gln Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg
 200 205 210

ATA ATG GAG GAG TTC TTC CGC CAA GGA GAC CGA GAG AGG GAA CGT GGC
 Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe Arg Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly
 215 220 225 230

ATG GAG ATA AGC CCC ATG TGT GAC AAG CAC AAT GCT TCC GTG GAA AAA
 Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Asn Ala Ser Val Glu Lys
 235 240 245

TCA CAG GTG GGC TTC ATA GAC TAT ATT GTT CAT CCC CTC TGG GAG ACA
 Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr
 250 255 260
 TGG GCA GAC CTC GTC CAC CCT GAC GCC CAG GAT ATT TTG GAC ACT TTG
 Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu
 265 270 275
 GAG GAC AAT CGT GAA TGG TAC CAG AGC ACA ATC CCT CAG AGC CCC TCT
 Glu Asp Asn Arg Glu Trp Tyr Gln Ser Thr Ile Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser
 280 285 290
 CCT GCA CCT GAT GAC CCA GAG GAG GGC CGG CAG GGT CAA ACT GAG AAA
 Pro Ala Pro Asp Asp Pro Glu Glu Gly Arg Gln Gly Gln Thr Glu Lys
 295 300 305 310
 TTC CAG TTT GAA CTA ACT TTA GAG GAA GAT GGT GAG TCA GAC ACG GAA
 Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Asp Gly Glu Ser Asp Thr Glu
 315 320 325
 AAG GAC AGT GGC AGT CAA GTG GAA GAA GAC ACT AGC TGC AGT GAC TCC
 Lys Asp Ser Gly Ser Gln Val Glu Glu Asp Thr Ser Cys Ser Asp Ser
 330 335 340
 AAG ACT CTT TGT ACT CAA GAC TCA GAG TCT ACT GAA ATT CCC CTT GAT
 Lys Thr Leu Cys Thr Gln Asp Ser Glu Ser Thr Glu Ile Pro Leu Asp
 345 350 355
 GAA CAG GTT GAA GAG GAG GCA GTA GGG GAA GAA GAG GAA AGC CAG CCT
 Glu Gln Val Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Gly Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Pro
 360 365 370
 GAA GCC TGT GTC ATA GAT GAT CGT TCT CCT GAC ACG TA ACAGTGCAAA
 Glu Ala Cys Val Ile Asp Asp Arg Ser Pro Asp Thr
 375 380 385
 AACTTTCATG CCTTTTTTT TTTTAAGTAG AAAAATTGTT TCCAAAGTGC ATGTCACATG
 CCACAAACAC GGTACACACCT CACTGTCATC TGCCAGGACG TTTGTTGAAC AAAACTGACC
 TTGACTACTC AGTCCAGCGC TCAGGAATAT CGTAACCAGT TTTTCACCT CCATGTCATC
 CGAGCAAGGT GGACATCTTC ACGAACAGCG TTTTAACAA GATTCAGCT TGGTAGAGCT
 GACAAAGCAG ATAAAATCTA CTCCAAATTA TTTCAAGAG AGTGTGACTC ATCAGGCAGC
 CCAAAAGTTT ATTGGACTTG GGGTTCTAT TCCTTTTAT TTGTTGCAA TATTTTCAGA
 AGAAAAGGCAT TGCACAGAGT GAACTTAATG GACGAAGCAA CAAATATGTC AAGAACAGGA
 CATAGCACGA ATCTGTTACC AGTAGGAGGA GGATGAGCCA CAGAAATTGC ATAATTTCT

, 29

AATTTCAAGT CTTCCTGATA CATGACTGAA TAGTGTGGTT CAGTGAGCTG CACTGACCTC
TACATTTGT ATGATATGTA AAACAGATT TTTGTAGAGC TTACTTTAT TATTAAATGT
ATTGAGGTAT TATATTAAA AAAAAAAAAG GAATTC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 386 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41:

Met His Thr Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Thr Phe Lys Ile
1 5 10 15

Pro Val Asp Thr Leu Ile Thr Tyr Leu Met Thr Leu Glu Asp His Tyr
20 25 30

His Ala Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Asn Ile His Ala Ala Asp Val Val
35 40 45

Gln Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Leu Glu Ala Val Phe
50 55 60

Thr Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Ile Phe Ala Ser Ala Ile His Asp
65 70 75 80

Val Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn Ser
85 90 95

Glu Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Ser Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His His
100 105 110

Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu Asn Cys Asp Ile Phe
115 120 125

Gln Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln Ser Leu Arg Lys Met Val Ile
130 135 140

Asp Ile Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Asn Leu Leu Ala
145 150 155 160

Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Val
165 170 175

Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Gln Asn Met
180 185 190

Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu Gln Leu Tyr
195 200 205

Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe Arg Gln Gly Asp
210 215 220

Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His
225 230 235 240

Asn Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Val
245 250 255

His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro Asp Ala Gln
260 265 270

Asp Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Glu Trp Tyr Gln Ser Thr
275 280 285

Ile Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Ala Pro Asp Asp Pro Glu Glu Gly Arg
290 295 300

Gln Gly Gln Thr Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Asp
305 310 315 320

Gly Glu Ser Asp Thr Glu Lys Asp Ser Gly Ser Gln Val Glu Glu Asp
325 330 335

Thr Ser Cys Ser Asp Ser Lys Thr Leu Cys Thr Gln Asp Ser Glu Ser
340 345 350

Thr Glu Ile Pro Leu Asp Glu Gln Val Glu Glu Ala Val Gly Glu
355 360 365

Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Pro Glu Ala Cys Val Ile Asp Asp Arg Ser Pro
370 375 380

Asp Thr
385

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:42:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 1155 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

131

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 95..762

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:42:

GAATTCCCTG GCTGTGGGCT TCAAGCTGCT GCAGGCAGAG AACTGCGATA TCTTCCAGAA
 CCTCAGCGCC AAGCAGCGAC TGAGTCTGCG CAGG ATG GTC ATT GAC ATG GTG
 Met Val Ile Asp Met Val
 1 5

CTG GCC ACA GAC ATG TCC AAA CAC ATG AAC CTC CTG GCC GAC CTC AAG
 Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys
 10 15 20

ACC ATG GTG GAG ACC AAG AAG GTG ACA AGC CTC GGT GTC CTC CTC CTG
 Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Leu Gly Val Leu Leu Leu
 25 30 35

GAC AAC TAT TCC GAC CGA ATC CAG GTC TTG CAG AAC CTG GTG CAC TGT
 Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Gln Asn Leu Val His Cys
 40 45 50

GCT GAT CTG AGC AAC CCC ACC AAG CCG CTG CCC CTG TAC CGC CAG TGG
 Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu Pro Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp
 55 60 65 70

ACG GAC CGC ATC ATG GCC GAG TTC TTC CAG CAG GGA GAC CGC GAG CGT
 Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Ala Glu Phe Phe Gln Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg
 75 80 85

GAG TCG GGC CTG GAC ATC AGT CCC ATG TGT GAC AAG CAT ACG GCC TCA
 Glu Ser Gly Leu Asp Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Thr Ala Ser
 90 95 100

GTG GAG AAG TCC CAG GTG GGT TTC ATT GAC TAC ATT GCT CAC CCA CTG
 Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Ala His Pro Leu
 105 110 115

TGG GAG ACT TGG GCT GAC CTG GTC CAC CCA GAT GCA CAG GAC CTG CTG
 Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Leu Leu
 120 125 130

GAC ACG CTG GAG GAC AAT CGA GAG TGG TAC CAG AGC AAG ATC CCC CGA
 Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Glu Trp Tyr Gln Ser Lys Ile Pro Arg
 135 140 145 150

AGT CCC TCA GAC CTC ACC AAC CCC GAG CGG GAC GGG CCT GAC AGA TTC
 Ser Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Asn Pro Glu Arg Asp Gly Pro Asp Arg Phe

155

160

165

CAG TTT GAA CTG ACT CTG GAG GAG GCA GAG GAA GAG GAT GAG GAG GAA
 Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Ala Glu Glu Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu
 170 175 180

GAA GAG GAG GGG GAA GAG ACA GCT TTA GCC AAA GAG GCC TTG GAG TTG
 Glu Glu Glu Gly Glu Glu Thr Ala Leu Ala Lys Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu
 185 190 195

CCT GAC ACT GAA CTC CTG TCC CCT GAA GCC GGC CCA GAC CCT GGG GAC
 Pro Asp Thr Glu Leu Leu Ser Pro Glu Ala Gly Pro Asp Pro Gly Asp
 200 205 210

TTA CCC CTC GAC AAC CAG AGG ACT TA GGGCCAGCCC TGCCTGAACT
 Leu Pro Leu Asp Asn Gln Arg Thr
 215 220

GCAGGGCAA TGGATGGTAA AGCCCTTG CTCTGGCAG GCAGACTTC CAGGAAGAGG
 CTCCATGTGG CTCCTGCTTC ACTTTCCCAC CCATTTAGGG AGACAATCAA GCTCTTAGTT
 ATAGGTGGCT CCCAGGGTCT AATTGGAGGC ACCTGGCTGG GGTCCACTCT GACCCTAGAC
 TTGCCTAAAAA GAGCTCTCTA AGGGGCAGCC TCTTACGATG CCCTGGTGTC TTTCTCCTGG
 GCTTCTATCC CTGTGAGGAG AGGTGCTGTC TGCTGGAGCC TCTAGTCCAC CCTCTCCAGT
 GGTCACTCTT GAGTCACATC TGTCACTTAA TTATTCCTT CTTTATCAAA TATTTATTGC
 TCATCTGGAA TTC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:43:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 222 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:43:

Met Val Ile Asp Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Asn
 1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser
 20 25 30

Leu Gly Val Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu
 35 40 45

Gln Asn Leu Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu
50 55 60

Pro Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Ala Glu Phe Phe Gln
65 70 75 80

Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg Glu Ser Gly Leu Asp Ile Ser Pro Met Cys
85 90 95

Asp Lys His Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp
100 105 110

Tyr Ile Ala His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro
115 120 125

Asp Ala Gln Asp Leu Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Glu Trp Tyr
130 135 140

Gln Ser Lys Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Asn Pro Glu Arg
145 150 155 160

Asp Gly Pro Asp Arg Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Ala Glu
165 170 175

Glu Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Gly Glu Glu Thr Ala Leu Ala
180 185 190

Lys Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu Pro Asp Thr Glu Leu Leu Ser Pro Glu Ala
195 200 205

Gly Pro Asp Pro Gly Asp Leu Pro Leu Asp Asn Gln Arg Thr
210 215 220

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44:

TACGAAGCTT TGATGGGGTC TACTGCTAC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs

- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:

TACGAAGCTT TGATGGTTGG CTTGGCATAT C

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:46:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 16 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: YES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:46:

ATTAACCCTC ATAAAG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:47:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47:

TACGAAGCTT TGATGCGCCG ACAGCCTGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:48:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48:

GGTCTCCTGT TGCAGATATT G

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:49:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:49:

TTYAARTCTN YTNCARGRNG A

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:50:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:50:

ACNATRTCTR ATNACCATYT T

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:51:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 8 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:51:

Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu Asn
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:52:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 8 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:52:

Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Gly Glu Asn
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:53:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1155 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 95..762

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:53:

GAATTCCCTG GCTGTGGGCT TCAAGCTGCT GCAGGCAGAG AACTGCGATA TCTTCCAGAA
CCTCAGCGCC AAGCAGCGAC TGAGTCTGCG CAGG ATG GTC ATT GAC ATG GTG
Met Val Ile Asp Met Val
1 5
CTG GCC ACA GAC ATG TCC AAA CAC ATG AAC CTC CTG GCC GAC CTC AAG
Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys
10 15 20
ACC ATG GTG GAG ACC AAG AAG GTG ACA AGC CTC GGT GTC CTC CTC CTG
Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Leu Gly Val Leu Leu Leu
25 30 35
GAC AAC TAT TCC GAC CGA ATC CAG GTC TTG CAG AAC CTG GTG CAC TGT
Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Gln Asn Leu Val His Cys
40 45 50
GCT GAT CTG AGC AAC CCC ACC AAG CCG CTG CCC CTG TAC CGC CAG TGG
Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu Pro Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp
55 60 65 70
ACG GAC CGC ATC ATG GCC GAG TTC TTC CAG CAG GGA GAC CGC GAG CGT
Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Ala Glu Phe Phe Gln Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg

75

80

85

GAG TCG GGC CTG GAC ATC AGT CCC ATG TGT GAC AAG CAT ACG GCC TCA
 Glu Ser Gly Leu Asp Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Thr Ala Ser
 90 95 100

GTG GAG AAG TCC CAG GTG GGT TTC ATT GAC TAC ATT GCT CAC CCA CTG
 Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Ala His Pro Leu
 105 110 115

TGG GAG ACT TGG GCT GAC CTG GTC CAC CCA GAT GCA CAG GAC CTG CTG
 Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Leu Leu
 120 125 130

GAC ACG CTG GAG GAC AAT CGA GAG TGG TAC CAG AGC AAG ATC CCC CGA
 Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Glu Trp Tyr Gln Ser Lys Ile Pro Arg
 135 140 145 150

AGT CCC TCA GAC CTC ACC AAC CCC GAG CGG GAC GGG CCT GAC AGA TTC
 Ser Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Asn Pro Glu Arg Asp Gly Pro Asp Arg Phe
 155 160 165

CAG TTT GAA CTG ACT CTG GAG GAG GCA GAG GAA GAG GAT GAG GAG GAA
 Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Ala Glu Glu Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu
 170 175 180

GAA GAG GAG GGG GAA GAG ACA GCT TTA GCC AAA GAG GCC TTG GAG TTG
 Glu Glu Gly Glu Glu Thr Ala Leu Ala Lys Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu
 185 190 195

CCT GAC ACT GAA CTC CTG TCC CCT GAA GCC GGC CCA GAC CCT GGG GAC
 Pro Asp Thr Glu Leu Leu Ser Pro Glu Ala Gly Pro Asp Pro Gly Asp
 200 205 210

TTA CCC CTC GAC AAC CAG AGG ACT TA GGGCCAGCCC TGCCTGAACT
 Leu Pro Leu Asp Asn Gln Arg Thr
 215 220

GCAGGGGCAA TGGATGGTAA AGCCCTTGG CTCTTGGCAG GCAGACTTC CAGGAAGAGG
 CTCCATGTGG CTCCTGCTTC ACTTTCCCAC CCATTTAGGG AGACAATCAA GCTCTTAGTT
 ATAGGTGGCT CCCAGGGTCT AATTGGAGGC ACCTGGCTGG GGTCCACTCT GACCCTAGAC
 TTGCCTAAAA GAGCTCTCTA AGGGGCAGCC TCTTACGATG CCCTGGTGTGTC TTTCTCCTGG
 GCTTCTATCC CTGTGAGGAG AGGTGCTGTC TGCTGGAGCC TCTAGTCCAC CCTCTCCAGT
 GGTCACTCTT GAGTCACATC TGTCACTTAA TTATTCCTT CTTTATCAAA TATTTATTGC
 TCATCTGGAA TTC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:54:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 222 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:54:

Met Val Ile Asp Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Asn
1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser
20 25 30

Leu Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu
35 40 45

Gln Asn Leu Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu
50 55 60

Pro Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Ala Glu Phe Phe Gln
65 70 75 80

Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg Glu Ser Gly Leu Asp Ile Ser Pro Met Cys
85 90 95

Asp Lys His Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp
100 105 110

Tyr Ile Ala His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro
115 120 125

Asp Ala Gln Asp Leu Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Glu Trp Tyr
130 135 140

Gln Ser Lys Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Asn Pro Glu Arg
145 150 155 160

Asp Gly Pro Asp Arg Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Ala Glu
165 170 175

Glu Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Gly Glu Glu Thr Ala Leu Ala
180 185 190

Lys Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu Pro Asp Thr Glu Leu Leu Ser Pro Glu Ala
195 200 205

Gly Pro Asp Pro Gly Asp Leu Pro Leu Asp Asn Gln Arg Thr

210

215

220

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:55:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 7 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:55:

Asp Met Val Ile Asp Ile Val
1 5

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT: Wigler, Michael H.
Colicelli, John J.

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Cloning by Complementation and Related
Processes

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 2

(iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

(A) ADDRESSEE: Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray &
Bicknell
(B) STREET: Two First National Plaza, 20 South Clark
Street
(C) CITY: Chicago
(D) STATE: Illinois
(E) COUNTRY: USA
(F) ZIP: 60603

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
(B) FILING DATE:
(C) CLASSIFICATION:

(vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 07/511,715
(B) FILING DATE: 20-APR-1990

(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

(A) NAME: Borun, Michael F.
(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 25447
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 27805/30197

(ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:

(A) TELEPHONE: (312) 346-5750
(B) TELEFAX: (312) 984-9740
(C) TELEX: 25-3856

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2702 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 2..2701

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

A AGC TTG CGG CCG CGC GGC CTA GGC CGC ATC CCG GAG CTG CAA CTG
Ser Leu Arg Pro Arg Gly Leu Gly Arg Ile Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu
1 5 10 15

GTG GCC TTC CCG GTG GCG GTG GCG GCT GAG GAC GAG GCG TTC CTG CCC
Val Ala Phe Pro Val Ala Val Ala Glu Asp Glu Ala Phe Leu Pro
20 25 30

GAG CCC CTG GCC CCG CGC GCG CCC CGC CGC CGC GTT CGC CGC CCT CCT
Glu Pro Leu Ala Pro Arg Ala Pro Arg Arg Arg Val Arg Arg Pro Pro
35 40 45

CGC CCG TCT TCT TCG CCA GCC CGT CCC CAA CTT TCC GCA GAC GCC TTC
Arg Pro Ser Ser Pro Ala Arg Pro Gln Leu Ser Ala Asp Ala Phe
50 55 60

GGC TTC TCC GCA GCT GCC AGG ATT TGG GCC GCC AGG CTT GGG CTG GGG
Gly Phe Ser Ala Ala Arg Ile Trp Ala Ala Arg Leu Gly Leu Gly
65 70 75

CTG GCT TCG AGG CAG AGA ATG GGC CGA CAC CAT CTC CTG GCC GCA GCC
Leu Ala Ser Arg Gln Arg Met Gly Arg His His Leu Leu Ala Ala Ala
80 85 90 95

CCT GGA CTG CAG GCG AGC CCA GGA CTC GTG CTG CAC GCC GGG GCG GCC
Pro Gly Leu Gln Ala Ser Pro Gly Leu Val Leu His Ala Gly Ala Ala
100 105 110

ACC AGC CAG CGC CGG GAG TCC TTC CTG TAC CGC TCA GAC AGC GAC TAT
Thr Ser Gln Arg Arg Glu Ser Phe Leu Tyr Arg Ser Asp Ser Asp Tyr
115 120 125

GAC ATG TCA CCC AAG ACC ATG TCC CGG AAC TCA TCG GTC ACC AGC GAG
Asp Met Ser Pro Lys Thr Met Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Val Thr Ser Glu
130 135 140

GCG CAC GCT GAA GAC CTC ATC GTA ACA CCA TTT GCT CAG GTG CTG GCC
 Ala His Ala Glu Asp Leu Ile Val Thr Pro Phe Ala Gln Val Leu Ala
 145 150 155

AGC CTC CGG AGC GTC CGT AGC AAC TTC TCA CTC CTG ACC AAT GTG CCC
 Ser Leu Arg Ser Val Arg Ser Asn Phe Ser Leu Leu Thr Asn Val Pro
 160 165 170 175

GTT CCC AGT AAC AAG CGG TCC CCG CTG GGC GGC CCC ACC CCT GTC TGC
 Val Pro Ser Asn Lys Arg Ser Pro Leu Gly Gly Pro Thr Pro Val Cys
 180 185 190

AAG GCC ACG CTG TCA GAA GAA ACG TGT CAG CAG TTG GCC CGG GAG ACT
 Lys Ala Thr Leu Ser Glu Glu Thr Cys Gln Gln Leu Ala Arg Glu Thr
 195 200 205

CTG GAG GAG CTG GAC TGG TGT CTG GAG CAG CTG GAG ACC ATG CAG ACC
 Leu Glu Glu Leu Asp Trp Cys Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Thr Met Gln Thr
 210 215 220

TAT CGC TCT GTC AGC GAG ATG GCC TCG CAC AAG TTC AAA AGG ATG TTG
 Tyr Arg Ser Val Ser Glu Met Ala Ser His Lys Phe Lys Arg Met Leu
 225 230 235

AAC CGT GAG CTC ACA CAC CTG TCA GAA ATG AGC AGG TCC GGA AAC CAG
 Asn Arg Glu Leu Thr His Leu Ser Glu Met Ser Arg Ser Gly Asn Gln
 240 245 250 255

GTC TCA GAG TAC ATT TCC ACA ACA TTC CTG GAC AAA CAG AAT GAA GTG
 Val Ser Glu Tyr Ile Ser Thr Thr Phe Leu Asp Lys Gln Asn Glu Val
 260 265 270

GAG ATC CCA TCA CCC ACG ATG AAG GAA CGA GAA AAA CAG CAA GCG CCG
 Glu Ile Pro Ser Pro Thr Met Lys Glu Arg Glu Lys Gln Gln Ala Pro
 275 280 285

CGA CCA AGA CCC TCC CAG CCG CCC CCG CCC CCT GTA CCA CAC TTA CAG
 Arg Pro Arg Pro Ser Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Val Pro His Leu Gln
 290 295 300

CCC ATG TCC CAA ATC ACA GGG TTG AAA AAG TTG ATG CAT AGT AAC AGC
 Pro Met Ser Gln Ile Thr Gly Leu Lys Lys Leu Met His Ser Asn Ser
 305 310 315

CTG AAC AAC TCT AAC ATT CCC CGA TTT GGG GTG AAG ACC GAT CAA GAA
 Leu Asn Asn Ser Asn Ile Pro Arg Phe Gly Val Lys Thr Asp Gln Glu
 320 325 330 335

GAG CTC CTG GCC CAA GAA CTG GAG AAC CTG AAC AAG TGG GGC CTG AAC
 Glu Leu Leu Ala Gln Glu Leu Glu Asn Leu Asn Lys Trp Gly Leu Asn
 340 345 350

ATC TTT TGC GTG TCG GAT TAC GCT GGA GGC CGC TCA CTC ACC TGC ATC
 Ile Phe Cys Val Ser Asp Tyr Ala Gly Gly Arg Ser Leu Thr Cys Ile
 355 360 365

ATG TAC ATG ATA TTC CAG GAG CGG GAC CTG CTG AAG AAA TTC CGC ATC
 Met Tyr Met Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Lys Phe Arg Ile
 370 375 380

CCT GTG GAC ACG ATG GTG ACA TAC ATG CTG ACG CTG GAG GAT CAC TAC
 Pro Val Asp Thr Met Val Thr Tyr Met Leu Thr Leu Glu Asp His Tyr
 385 390 395

CAC GCT GAC GTG GCC TAC CAT AAC AGC CTG CAC GCA GCT GAC GTG CTG
 His Ala Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Ser Leu His Ala Ala Asp Val Leu
 400 405 410 415

CAG TCC ACC CAC GTA CTG CTG GCC ACG CCT TGG CCA ACC TTA AGG AAT
 Gln Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ala Thr Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Arg Asn
 420 425 430

GCA GTG TTC ACG GAC CTG GAG ATT CTC GCC GCC CTC TTC GCG GCT GCC
 Ala Val Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Leu Phe Ala Ala Ala
 435 440 445

ATC CAC GAT GTG GAT CAC CCT GGG GTC TCC AAC CAG TTC CTC ATC AAC
 Ile His Asp Val Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn
 450 455 460

ACC AAT TCG GAG CTG GCG CTC ATG TAC AAC GAT GAG TCG GTG CTC GAG
 Thr Asn Ser Glu Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu Glu
 465 470 475

AAT CAC CAC CTG GCC GTG GGC TTC AAG CTG CTG CAG GAG GAC AAC TGC
 Asn His His Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Asp Asn Cys
 480 485 490 495

GAC ATC TTC CAG AAC CTC AGC AAG CGC CAG CGG CAG AGC CTA CGC AAG
 Asp Ile Phe Gln Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Gln Arg Gln Ser Leu Arg Lys
 500 505 510

ATG GTC ATC GAC ATG GTG CTG GCC ACG GAC ATG TCC AAG CAC ATG ACC
 Met Val Ile Asp Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Thr
 515 520 525

CTC CTG GCT GAC CTG AAG ACC ATG GTG GAG ACC AAG AAA GTG ACC AGC
 Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser
 530 535 540

TCA GGG GTC CTC CTG CTA GAT AAC TAC TCC GAC CGC ATC CAG GTC CTC
 Ser Gly Val Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu
 545 550 555

CGG AAC ATG GTG CAC TGT GCC GAC CTC AGC AAC CCC ACC AAG CCG CTG
 Arg Asn Met Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu
 560 565 570 575
 GAG CTG TAC CGC CAG TGG ACA GAC CGC ATC ATG GCC GAG TTC TTC CAG
 Glu Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Ala Glu Phe Phe Gln
 580 585 590
 CAG GGT GAC CGA GAG CGC GAG CGT GGC ATG GAA ATC AGC CCC ATG TGT
 Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys
 595 600 605
 GAC AAG CAC ACT GCC TCC GTG GAG AAG TCT CAG GTG GGT TTT ATT GAC
 Asp Lys His Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp
 610 615 620
 TAC ATT GTG CAC CCA TTG TGG GAG ACC TGG GCG GAC CTT GTC CAC CCA
 Tyr Ile Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro
 625 630 635
 GAT GCC CAG GAG ATC TTG GAC ACT TTG GAG GAC AAC CGG GAC TGG TAC
 Asp Ala Gln Glu Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asp Trp Tyr
 640 645 650 655
 TAC AGC GCC ATC CGG CAG AGC CCA TCT CCG CCA CCC GAG GAG GAG TCA
 Tyr Ser Ala Ile Arg Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Glu Ser
 660 665 670
 AGG GGG CCA GGC CAC CCA CCC CTG CCT GAC AAG TTC CAG TTT GAG CTG
 Arg Gly Pro Gly His Pro Pro Leu Pro Asp Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu
 675 680 685
 ACG CTG GAG GAG GAA GAG GAG GAA GAA ATA TCA ATG GCC CAG ATA CCG
 Thr Leu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Ile Ser Met Ala Gln Ile Pro
 690 695 700
 TGC ACA GCC CAA GAG GCA TTG ACT GAG CAG GGA TTG TCA GGA GTC GAG
 Cys Thr Ala Gln Glu Ala Leu Thr Glu Gln Gly Leu Ser Gly Val Glu
 705 710 715
 GAA GCT CTG GAT GCA ACC ATA GCC TGG GAG GCA TCC CCG GCC CAG GAG
 Glu Ala Leu Asp Ala Thr Ile Ala Trp Glu Ala Ser Pro Ala Gln Glu
 720 725 730 735
 TCG TTG GAA GTT ATG GCA CAG GAA GCA TCC CTG GAG GCC GAG CTG GAG
 Ser Leu Glu Val Met Ala Gln Glu Ala Ser Leu Glu Ala Glu Leu Glu
 740 745 750
 GCA GTG TAT TTG ACA CAG CAG GCA CAG TCC ACA GGC AGT GCA CCT GTG
 Ala Val Tyr Leu Thr Gln Gln Ala Gln Ser Thr Gly Ser Ala Pro Val
 755 760 765

GCT CCG GAT GAG TTC TCG TCC CGG GAG GAA TTC GTG GTT GCT GTA AGC
 Ala Pro Asp Glu Phe Ser Ser Arg Glu Glu Phe Val Val Ala Val Ser
 770 775 780

CAC AGC AGC CCC TCT GCC CTG GCT CTT CAA AGC CCC CTT CTC CCT GCT
 His Ser Ser Pro Ser Ala Leu Ala Leu Gln Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro Ala
 785 790 795

TGG AGG ACC CTG TCT GTT TCA GAG CAT GCC CGG CCT CCC GGG CCT CCC
 Trp Arg Thr Leu Ser Val Ser Glu His Ala Arg Pro Pro Gly Pro Pro
 800 805 810 815

CTC CAC GGC GGC CGA GGT GGA GGC CCA ACG AGA GCA CCA GGC TGC CAA
 Leu His Gly Gly Arg Gly Gly Pro Thr Arg Ala Pro Gly Cys Gln
 820 825 830

GAG GGC TTG CAG TGC CTG CGC AGG GAC ATT TGG GGA GGA CAC ATC CGC
 Glu Gly Leu Gln Cys Leu Arg Arg Asp Ile Trp Gly Gly His Ile Arg
 835 840 845

ACT CCC AGC TCC TGG TGG CGG GGG GTC AGG TGG AGA CCC TAC CTG ATC
 Thr Pro Ser Ser Trp Trp Arg Gly Val Arg Trp Arg Pro Tyr Leu Ile
 850 855 860

CCC AGA CCT CTG TCC CTG TTC CCC TCC ACT CCT CCC CTC ACT CCC CTG
 Pro Arg Pro Leu Ser Leu Phe Pro Ser Thr Pro Pro Leu Thr Pro Leu
 865 870 875

CTC CCC CGA CCA CCT CCT CTG CCT CAA AGA CTC TTG TCC TCT TGT
 Leu Pro Arg Pro Pro Pro Leu Pro Gln Arg Leu Leu Ser Ser Cys
 880 885 890 895

CCG CGG CCG CAA GCT T
 Pro Arg Pro Gln Ala
 900

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 900 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Ser Leu Arg Pro Arg Gly Leu Gly Arg Ile Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Val
 1 5 10 15

Ala Phe Pro Val Ala Val Ala Ala Glu Asp Glu Ala Phe Leu Pro Glu

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Pro Leu Ala Pro Arg Ala Pro Arg Arg Arg Val Arg Arg Pro Pro Arg
35 40 45

Pro Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Arg Pro Gln Leu Ser Ala Asp Ala Phe Gly
50 55 60

Phe Ser Ala Ala Ala Arg Ile Trp Ala Ala Arg Leu Gly Leu Gly Leu
65 70 75 80

Ala Ser Arg Gln Arg Met Gly Arg His His Leu Leu Ala Ala Ala Pro
85 90 95

Gly Leu Gln Ala Ser Pro Gly Leu Val Leu His Ala Gly Ala Ala Thr
100 105 110

Ser Gln Arg Arg Glu Ser Phe Leu Tyr Arg Ser Asp Ser Asp Tyr Asp
115 120 125

Met Ser Pro Lys Thr Met Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Val Thr Ser Glu Ala
130 135 140

His Ala Glu Asp Leu Ile Val Thr Pro Phe Ala Gln Val Leu Ala Ser
145 150 155 160

Leu Arg Ser Val Arg Ser Asn Phe Ser Leu Leu Thr Asn Val Pro Val
165 170 175

Pro Ser Asn Lys Arg Ser Pro Leu Gly Gly Pro Thr Pro Val Cys Lys
180 185 190

Ala Thr Leu Ser Glu Glu Thr Cys Gln Gln Leu Ala Arg Glu Thr Leu
195 200 205

Glu Glu Leu Asp Trp Cys Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Thr Met Gln Thr Tyr
210 215 220

Arg Ser Val Ser Glu Met Ala Ser His Lys Phe Lys Arg Met Leu Asn
225 230 235 240

Arg Glu Leu Thr His Leu Ser Glu Met Ser Arg Ser Gly Asn Gln Val
245 250 255

Ser Glu Tyr Ile Ser Thr Thr Phe Leu Asp Lys Gln Asn Glu Val Glu
260 265 270

Ile Pro Ser Pro Thr Met Lys Glu Arg Glu Lys Gln Gln Ala Pro Arg
275 280 285

Pro Arg Pro Ser Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Val Pro His Leu Gln Pro
290 295 300

Met Ser Gln Ile Thr Gly Leu Lys Lys Leu Met His Ser Asn Ser Leu
305 310 315 320

Asn Asn Ser Asn Ile Pro Arg Phe Gly Val Lys Thr Asp Gln Glu Glu
325 330 335

Leu Leu Ala Gln Glu Leu Glu Asn Leu Asn Lys Trp Gly Leu Asn Ile
340 345 350

Phe Cys Val Ser Asp Tyr Ala Gly Gly Arg Ser Leu Thr Cys Ile Met
355 360 365

Tyr Met Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Lys Phe Arg Ile Pro
370 375 380

Val Asp Thr Met Val Thr Tyr Met Leu Thr Leu Glu Asp His Tyr His
385 390 395 400

Ala Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Ser Leu His Ala Ala Asp Val Leu Gln
405 410 415

Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ala Thr Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Arg Asn Ala
420 425 430

Val Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Leu Phe Ala Ala Ala Ile
435 440 445

His Asp Val Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr
450 455 460

Asn Ser Glu Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu Glu Asn
465 470 475 480

His His Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Asp Asn Cys Asp
485 490 495

Ile Phe Gln Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Gln Arg Gln Ser Leu Arg Lys Met
500 505 510

Val Ile Asp Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Thr Leu
515 520 525

Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser
530 535 540

Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Arg
545 550 555 560

Asn Met Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu Glu
565 570 575

Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Ala Glu Phe Phe Gln Gln
 580 585 590
 Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp
 595 600 605
 Lys His Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr
 610 615 620
 Ile Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro Asp
 625 630 635 640
 Ala Gln Glu Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asp Trp Tyr Tyr
 645 650 655
 Ser Ala Ile Arg Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Glu Ser Arg
 660 665 670
 Gly Pro Gly His Pro Pro Leu Pro Asp Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr
 675 680 685
 Leu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Ile Ser Met Ala Gln Ile Pro Cys
 690 695 700
 Thr Ala Gln Glu Ala Leu Thr Glu Gln Gly Leu Ser Gly Val Glu Glu
 705 710 715 720
 Ala Leu Asp Ala Thr Ile Ala Trp Glu Ala Ser Pro Ala Gln Glu Ser
 725 730 735
 Leu Glu Val Met Ala Gln Glu Ala Ser Leu Glu Ala Glu Leu Glu Ala
 740 745 750
 Val Tyr Leu Thr Gln Gln Ala Gln Ser Thr Gly Ser Ala Pro Val Ala
 755 760 765
 Pro Asp Glu Phe Ser Ser Arg Glu Glu Phe Val Val Ala Val Ser His
 770 775 780
 Ser Ser Pro Ser Ala Leu Ala Leu Gln Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro Ala Trp
 785 790 795 800
 Arg Thr Leu Ser Val Ser Glu His Ala Arg Pro Pro Gly Pro Pro Leu
 805 810 815
 His Gly Gly Arg Gly Gly Pro Thr Arg Ala Pro Gly Cys Gln Glu
 820 825 830
 Gly Leu Gln Cys Leu Arg Arg Asp Ile Trp Gly Gly His Ile Arg Thr
 835 840 845
 Pro Ser Ser Trp Trp Arg Gly Val Arg Trp Arg Pro Tyr Leu Ile Pro

850

855

860

Arg Pro Leu Ser Leu Phe Pro Ser Thr Pro Pro Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu
865 870 875 880

Pro Arg Pro Pro Pro Leu Pro Gln Arg Leu Leu Ser Ser Cys Pro
885 890 895

Arg Pro Gln Ala
900

-150 -

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of detecting, in a genetically altered microorganism, a mammalian gene which is capable of modifying a phenotypic alteration associated with the genetic alteration in the microorganism, comprising the steps of:

10 a) providing mammalian cDNA in an expression vector capable of expressing the mammalian cDNA in the genetically altered microorganism;

15 b) introducing the expression vector into the genetically altered microorganism, thereby producing genetically altered microorganisms containing the expression vector;

20 c) maintaining genetically altered microorganisms containing the expression vector under conditions appropriate for growth of said microorganisms; and

25 d) identifying genetically altered microorganisms in which the phenotypic alteration associated with the genetic alteration in the microorganism is modified.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein said expression vector comprises a promoter DNA sequence, operatively associated with said mammalian cDNA, said promoter DNA sequence being endogenous to said microorganism.

3. The method according to claim 2 wherein said expression vector is selected from among the group consisting of pADNS, pADANS, pAAUN and pAAUN-ATG.

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4. The method according to claim 1 wherein said microorganism is selected from the group consisting of yeast and mammalian cells.

5 5. The method according to claim 4 wherein said microorganism is a yeast microorganism selected from the group consisting of S. cerevisiae and S. pombe.

10 6. The method according to claim 5 wherein said microorganism is selected from the group consisting of S. cerevisiae strain TK161-R2V, S. cerevisiae strain 10DAB, S. cerevisiae strain SKN37 and S. pombe strain SP65.

15 7. The method according to claim 1 wherein said microorganism is a yeast microorganism and said phenotypic alteration is selected from the group consisting of heat shock sensitivity, nitrogen starvation, failure to synthesize normal amounts of 20 glycogen, failure to grow on acetate and failure to sporulate.

25 8. The method according to claim 1 wherein said genetic alteration in said microorganisms results in the activation, inhibition or attenuation of a cellular reaction in which a cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase participates.

30 9. The method according to claim 1 wherein said genetic alteration is an alteration in a gene encoding a RAS protein.

35 10. The method according to claim 1 further including isolating said mammalian cDNA from a microorganism identified in step (d).

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11. A purified isolated DNA sequence
consisting essentially of a DNA sequence encoding a
mammalian RAS protein polypeptide and selected from the
group consisting of the mammalian cDNA inserts present
in plasmids pJC99 (A.T.C.C. 68599), pJC265 (A.T.C.C.
68598), pJC310 (A.T.C.C. 68597), pML5 (A.T.C.C. 68593),
PATG16 (A.T.C.C. 68599), and pATG29 (A.T.C.C. 68591).

12. A purified isolated DNA sequence
10 consisting essentially of a DNA sequence encoding an RAS
protein polypeptide which DNA sequence hybridizes under
stringent hybridization conditions to a DNA sequence
according to claim 11.

15 13. A purified and isolated DNA sequence
consisting essentially of a DNA sequence which encodes a
polypeptide encoded by a DNA sequence according to claim
11 or 12 by means of degenerate codons.

20 14. A polypeptide product of the expression
in a procaryotic or eucaryotic host cell of a DNA
sequence according to claim 11, 12 or 13.

25 15. A purified and isolated DNA sequence
consisting essentially of a DNA sequence encoding a
mammalian cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase and
selected from the group consisting of the mammalian cDNA
inserts present in plasmids pRATDPD (A.T.C.C. 68586),
pJC44c (A.T.C.C. 68603), pTM3 (A.T.C.C. 68600), pTM72
30 (A.T.C.C. 68602), pPDE21 (A.T.C.C. 68595), pGB18ARR
(A.T.C.C. 68596), pGB25 (A.T.C.C. 68594), and pTM22
(A.T.C.C. 68601).

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16. A purified and isolated DNA sequence consisting essentially of a DNA sequence encoding a mammalian cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase which DNA sequence hybridizes under stringent conditions to a DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of DNA sequences according to claim 15 and SEQ ID NOS: 33, 34, 35, 37, and 41.

17. A purified and isolated DNA sequence consisting essentially of a DNA sequence which encodes a polypeptide encoded by a DNA sequence according to claim 15 or 16 by means of degenerate codons.

18. A polypeptide product of the expression in a procaryotic or eucaryotic host cell of a DNA sequence according to claim 15, 16 or 17.

19. A method of identifying a chemical agent which alters the activity of an expression product of a mammalian gene which, when it is expressed in a genetically altered microorganism, modifies a phenotypic alteration associated with a genetic alteration in the microorganism, said method comprising the steps of:

25 a) expressing the mammalian gene in a genetically altered microorganism, thereby modifying the phenotypic alteration associated with the genetic alteration;

30 b) contacting the genetically altered microorganism of step (a) with a chemical agent to be assayed, under conditions appropriate for phenotypic assay; and

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c) determining whether the phenotypic alteration associated with the genetic alteration modified in step (a) is reversed, wherein reversal of the phenotypic alteration is indicative of a chemical agent which 5 inhibits the mammalian gene.

20. The method according to claim 20 wherein said microorganism is a yeast microorganism.

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jc44x	10	GCCGCGCGGCCTAGGCCGATCCCGAGCTGCAACTGGTGGCCTTCCCGGTGGCGGTG
TM3-	1	gcgGCCGCGCGGCCTAGGCCGATCCCGAGCTGCAACTGGTGGCCTTCCCGGTGGCGGTG
jc44x	68	GCGGCTGAGGACGAGGCCTTCCTGCCGAGCCCTGGCCCCGCGCGCCCCGCCGCCGC
TM3-	62	GCGGCTGAGGACGAGGCCTTCCTGCCGAGCCCTGGCCCCGCGCGCCCCGCCGCCGC
jc44x	129	GTTCGCCGCCCTCCTGCCCGTCTTCGCCAGCCGTCCCCACTTCCGAGACGCCT
TM3-	123	GTTCGCCGCCCTCCTGCCCGTCTTCGCCAGCCGTCCCCACTTCCGAGACGCCT
jc44x	190	TCGGCTTCTCCGCAGCTGCCAGGATTGGGCCAGGgTTGGGCTGGGCTGGCTCGAG
TM3-	184	TCGGCTTCTCCGCAGCTGCCAGGATTGGGCCAGGgTTGGGCTGGGCTGGCTCGAG
jc44x	251	GCAGAGAATGGGCCGACACCATCTCCTGCCAGCCCCCTGGACTCGCAGGCGAGCCAG
TM3-	245	GCAGAGAATGGGCCGACACCATCTCCTGCCAGCCCCCTGGACTCGCAGGCGAGCCAG
jc44x	312	GACTCGTGTGCACGCCGGGCGgCCACCAAGCCAGCGCCGGAGTCCTCCTGTACCGCTC
TM3-	306	GACTCGTGTGCACGCCGGGCGgCCACCAAGCCAGCGCCGGAGTCCTCCTGTACCGCTC
jc44x	373	AGACAGCGACTATGACATGTCACCCAAGACCATGTCCCGAACATCGGTACCAAGCGAG
TM3-	366	AGACAGCGACTATGACATGTCACCCAAGACCATGTCCCGAACATCGGTACCAAGCGAG
jc44x	434	GC
TM3-	427	GCacagttgttctctgccccctgaccctgcctctgtcctcaatcacagGCACGCTGAA
jc44x	446	GACCTCATCGAACACCATTGCTCAGGTGCTGGCCAGCCTCCGGAGCGTCCGTAGCAACT
TM3-	488	GACCTCATCGAACACCATTGCTCAGGTGCTGGCCAGCCTCCGGAGCGTCCGTAGCAACT
jc44x	507	TCTCACTCCTGACCAATGTGCCGTTCCCAGTAACAAGCGGTCCCCTGGCGGCCCA
TM3-	549	TCTCACTCCTGACCAATGTGCCGTTCCCAGTAACAAGCGGTCCCCTGGCGGCCCA
jc44x	568	CCCTGTCTGCAAGGCCACGCTGTC
TM3-	608	CCCTGTCTGCAAGGCCACGCTGTCagaccttctcagtcactaccctggctgcccccttct
jc44x	593	AGAAGAACGTGTCAGCAGTTGGCCCGGGAGACTCTGGAGGAGCTGGACTGGTGTCTGGA
TM3-	669	tAGAAGAACGTGTCAGCAGTTGGCCCGGGAGACTCTGGAGGAGCTGGACTGGTGTCTGGA
jc44x	653	GCAGCTGGAGACCATGCAGACCTATCGCTCTGTCAGCGAGATGGCCTCGCACAGTTCAA
TM3-	730	GCAGCTGGAGACCATGCAGACCTATCGCTCTGTCAGCGAGATGGCCTCGCACAGTTCAA
jc44x	714	AGGATGTTAACCGTGAGCTCACACACCTGTCAGAAATGAGCAGGTCCGGAAACCAGGTCT
TM3-	791	AGGATGTTAACCGTGAGCTCACACACCTGTCAGAAATGAGCAGGTCCGGAAACCAGGTCT
jc44x	775	CAGAGTACATTCCACAAACATTCTGGACAAACAGAAATGAAGTGGAGATCCCATCACCCAC
TM3-	852	CAGAGTACATTCCACAAACATTCTGGACAAACAGAAATGAAGTGGAGATCCCATCACCCAC

Fig. 1(A)

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jc44x 836 GATGAAGGAACGAGAAAAACAGCAAGCGCCGCACCAAGACCCCTCCAGCCGCCCCGCC
 TM3- 913 GATGAAGGAACGAGAAAAACAGCAAGCGCCGCACCAAGACCCCTCCAGCCGCCCCGCC

jc44x 897 CCTGTACCACACTTACAGCCCATGTCCCAAATCACAGGGTTGAAAAGTTGATGCATAGTA
 TM3- 974 CCTGTACCACACTTACAGCCCATGTCCCAAATCACAGGGTTGAAAAGTTGATGCATAGTA.

GB14 8 AACATTCCCCGATTGGGGTGAAGACCGATCAAGAAGAGCTCCT

jc44x 958 ACAGCCTGAACAACCTAACATTCCCCGATTGGGGTGAAGACCGATCAAGAAGAGCTCCT
 TM3- 1035 ACAGCCTGAACAACCTAACATTCCCCGATTGGGGTGAAGACCGATCAAGAAGAGCTCCT

GB14 52 GGCCCAAGAACTGGAGAACCTGAACAAAGTGGGGCCTGAACATCTTGTGTCGGATTAC

jc44x 1019 GGCCCAAGAACTGGAGAACCTGAACAAAGTGGGGCCTGAACATCTTGTGTCGGATTAC

TM3- 1096 GGCCCAAGAACTGGAGAACCTGAACAAAGTGGGGCCTGAACATCTTGTGTCGGATTAC

GB14 113 GCTGGAGGCCGCTCACTCACCTGCATCATGTACATGATATTCCAGGAGCAGGACCTGCTGA

jc44x 1080 GCTGGAGGCCGCTCACTCACCTGCATCATGTACATGATATTCCAGGAGCAGGACCTGCTGA

TM3- 1157 GCTGGAGGCCGCTCACTCACCTGCATCATGTACATGATATTCCAGGAGCAGGACCTGCTGA

GB14 174 AGAAATTCCGATCCCTGTGGACACCGATGGTACATACATGCTGACGCTGGAGGATCACTA

jc44x 1141 AGAAATTCCGATCCCTGTGGACACCGATGGTACATACATGCTGACGCTGGAGGATCACTA

TM3- 1218 AGAAATTCCGATCCCTGTGGACACCGATGGTACATACATGCTGACGCTGGAGGATCACTA

GB14 235 CCACGCTGACGTGGCCTACCATAACAGCCTGCACGCAGCTGACGTGCTGCAGTCCACCCAC

jc44x 1202 CCACGCTGACGTGGCCTACCATAACAGCCTGCACGCAGCTGACGTGCTGCAGTCCACCCAC

TM3- 1279 CCACGCTGACGTGGCCTACCATAACAGCCTGCACGCAGCTGACGTGCTGCAGTCCACCCAC

GB14 296 GTACTGCTGGCCACGCCT gcActagATGCAGTGTTCACGGACCTGGAGATT

jc44x 1263 GTACTGCTGGCCACGCCTtggccaaaccttAaggaATGCAGTGTTCACGGACCTGGAGATT

TM3- 1340 GTACTGCTGGCCACGCCT gcActagATGCAGTGTTCACGGACCTGGAGATT

GB14 348 TCGCCGCCCTTTCGGCTGCCATCCACGATGTGGATCACCTGGGTCTCCAACCAAGTT

jc44x 1324 TCGCCGCCCTTTCGGCTGCCATCCACGATGTGGATCACCTGGGTCTCCAACCAAGTT

TM3- 1392 TCGCCGCCCTTTCGGCTGCCATCCACGATGTGGATCACCTGGGTCTCCAACCAAGTT

GB14 409 CCTCATCAACACCAATTGGAGCTGGCGCTCATGTACAACGATGAGTCGGTGCTCGAGAAT

jc44x 1385 CCTCATCAACACCAATTGGAGCTGGCGCTCATGTACAACGATGAGTCGGTGCTCGAGAAT

TM3- 1453 CCTCATCAACACCAATTGGAGCTGGCGCTCATGTACAACGATGAGTCGGTGCTCGAGAAT

GB14 470 CACCACTGGCGTGGCTTCAAGCTGCTGCAGGAGGACAACTGCGACATCTCCAGAAC

jc44x 1446 CACCACTGGCGTGGCTTCAAGCTGCTGCAGGAGGACAACTGCGACATCTCCAGAAC

TM3- 1514 CACCACTGGCGTGGCTTCAAGCTGCTGCAGGAGGACAACTGCGACATCTCCAGAAC

3/11

GB14 531 TCAGCAAGGCCAGCGGAGAGC TACGCAAGATGGTCATCG
 jc44x 1507 TCAGCAAGGCCAGCGGAGAGCCTACGCAAGATGGTCATCGACATGGTGTGGCACCGA
 TM3- 1575 TCAGCAAGGCCAGC GCAGAGCCTACGCAAGATGGTCATCGACATGGTGTGGCACCGA

jc44x 1568 CATGTCCAAGCACATGACCCCTCCTGGCTGACCTGAAGACCATGGTGGAGACCAAGAAAGTG
 TM3- 1635 CATGTCCAAGCACATGACCCCTCCTGGCTGACCTGAAGACCATGGTGGAGACCAAGAAAGTG

jc44x 1629 ACCAGCTCAGGGTCCCTCCTGCTAGATAACTACTCCGACCGCATCCAGGTCCCGAAC
 TM3- 1696 ACCAGCTCAGGGTCCCTCCTGCTAGATAACTACTCCGACCGCATCCAGGTCCCGAAC

GB18ARR 1 ACA

jc44x 1690 TGGTGCACTGTGCCGACCTCAGCAACCCCACCAAGCCGCTGGAGCTGTACCGCCAGTGGAC
 TM3- 1757 TGGTGCACTGTGCCGACCTCAGCAACCCCACCAAGCCGCTGGAGCTGTACCGCCAGTGGAC

GB18ARR 4 TGGTGCACTGTGCCGACCTCAGCAACCCCACCAAGCCGCTGGAGCTGTACCGCCAGTGGAC

jc44x 1751 AGACCGCATCATGGCGAGTTCTCCAGCAGGGTACCGAGAGCGCGAGCGTGGCATGGAA
 TM3- 1818 AGACCGCATCATGGCGAGTTCTCCAGCAGGGTACCGAGAGCGCGAGCGTGGCATGGAA

GB18ARR 65 AGACCGCATCATGGCGAGTTCTCCAGCAGGGTACCGAGAGCGCGAGCGTGGCATGGAA

jc44x 1812 ATCAGCCCCATGTGTGACAAGCACACTGCCTCCGTGGAGAAGTCTCAGGTGGTTTATTG
 TM3- 1879 ATCAGCCCCATGTGTGACAAGCACACTGCCTCCGTGGAGAAGTCTCAGGTGGTTTATTG

GB18ARR 126 ATCAGCCCCATGTGTGACAAGCACACTGCCTCCGTGGAGAAGTCTCAGGTGGTTTATTG

jc44x 1873 ACTACATTGTGCACCCATTGTGGAGACCTGGCGGACCTTGTCCACCCAGATGCCAGGA
 TM3- 1940 ACTACATTGTGCACCCATTGTGGAGACCTGGCGGACCTTGTCCACCCAGATGCCAGGA

GB18ARR 187 ACTACATTGTGCACCCATTGTGGAGACCTGGCGGACCTTGTCCACCCAGATGCCAGGA

jc44x 1934 GATCTTGGACACTTGGAGGACAACCGGGACTGGTACTACAGGCCATCCGGAGAGCCA
 TM3- 2001 GATCTTGGACACTTGGAGGACAACCGGGACTGGTACTACAGGCCATCCGGAGAGCCA

GB18ARR 248 GATCTTGGACACTTGGAGGACAACCGGGACTGGTACTACAGGCCATCCGGAGAGCCA

jc44x 1995 TCTCCGCCACCCGAGGAGGAGTCAGGGGGCCAGGCCACCCACCCCTGCCTGACAAGTTCC
 TM3- 2062 TCTCCGCCACCCGAGGAGGAGTCAGGGGGCCAGGCCACCCACCCCTGCCTGACAAGTTCC

GB18ARR 309 TCTCCGCCACCCGAGGAGGAGTCAGGGGGCCAGGCCACCCACCCCTGCCTGACAAGTTCC

jc44x 2056 AGTTGAGCTGACGCTGGAGGAGGAAGAGGGAGGAAGAAATATCAATGGCCAGATACCGTG
 TM3- 2123 AGTTGAGCTGACGCTGGAGGAGGAAGAGGGAGGAAGAAATATCAATGGCCAGATACCGTG

GB18ARR 370 AGTTGAGCTGACGCTGGAGGAGGAAGAGGGAGGAAGAAATATCAATGGCCAGATACCGTG

jc44x 2117 CACAGCCCAGAGGCATTGACTGAGCAGGGATTGTCAGGAGTCGAGGAAGCTCTGGATGCA
 TM3- 2184 CACAGCCCAGAGGCATTGACTGAGCAGGGATTGTCAGGAGTCGAGGAAGCTCTGGATGCA

GB18ARR 431 CACAGCCCAGAGGCATTGACTGAGCAGGGATTGTCAGGAGTCGAGGAAGCTCTGGATGCA

4//

jc44x 2178 ACCATAGCCTGGGAGGCATCCCCGGCCAGGAGTCGTGGAAAGTTATGGCACAGGAAGCAT
 TM3- 2245 ACCATAGCCTGGGAGGCATCCCCGGCCAGGAGTCGTGGAAAGTTATGGCACAGGAAGCAT
 GB18ARR 492 ACCATAGCCTGGGAGGCATCCCCGGCCAGGAGTCGTGGAAAGTTATGGCACAGGAAGCAT

jc44x 2239 CCCTGGAGGCCGAGCTGGAGGCAGTGTATTGACACAGCAGGCACAGTCCACAGGCAGTGC
 TM3- 2306 CCCTGGAGGCCGAGCTGGAGGCAGTGTATTGACACAGCAGGCACAGTCCACAGGCAGTGC
 GB18ARR 553 CCCTGGAGGCCGAGCTGGAGGCAGnGTATTGACACAGCAGGCACAGTCCACAGGCAGTGC

jc44x 2300 ACCTGTGGCTCCGGATGAGTTCTCGTCCCAGGAAATTCTGGTTGCTGTAAGCCACAGC
 TM3- 2367 ACCTGTGGCTCCGGATGAGTTCTCGTCCCAGGAAATTCTGGTTGCTGTAAGCCACAGC
 GB18ARR 614 ACCTGTGGCTCCGGATGAGTTCTCGTCCCAGGAAATTCTGGTTGCTGTAAGCCACAGC

jc44x 2361 AGCCCCCTCTGCCCTGGCTCTCAAAGCCCCCTCTCCCTGCTGGAGGACCCGTCTGTT
 TM3- 2428 AGCCCCCTCTGCCCTGGCTCTCAAAGCCCCCTCTCCCTGCTGGAGGACCCGTCTGTT
 GB18ARR 675 AGCCCCCTCTGCCCTGGCTCTCAAAGCCCCCTCTCCCTGCTGGAGGACCCGTCTGTT

jc44x 2422 CAGAGCATGCC GGCCTCCGGGCTCCACGGCGGGCAGGTGGAGGCCAACG
 TM3- 2489 CAGAGCATGCC GGCCTCCGGGCTCCACGGCGGGCAGGTGGAGGCCAACG
 GB18ARR 736 CAGAGCATGCC GGCCTCCACGGCGGGCAGGTGGAGGCCAACG AACG

jc44x 2481 AGAGCACCAAGGCTGCCAAGAGGGCTTGCAGTGCCTGCGCAGGGACATTGGGAGGACACA
 TM3- 2550 AGAGCACCAAGGCTGCCAAGAGGGCTTGCAGTGCCTGCGCAGGGACATTGGGAGGACACA
 GB18ARR 790 AGAGCACCAAGGCTGCCAAGAGGGCTTGCAGTGCCTGCGCAGGGACATTGGGAGGACACA

jc44x 2542 TCCGCACTCCCAGCTCCTGGTGGCGGGGGTCAGGTGGAGACCCCTACCTGATCCCCAGACC
 TM3- 2611 TCCGCACTCCCAGCTCCTGGTGGCGGGGGTCAGGTGGAGACCCCTACCTGATCCCCAGACC
 GB18ARR 851 TCCGCACTCCCAGCTCCTGGTGGCGGGGGTCAGGTGGAGACCCCTACCTGATCCCCAGACC

jc44x 2603 TCTGTCCCTGTTCCCTCCACTCCTCCCTCACTCCCTGCTCCCCGACCACCTCCTCCT
 TM3- 2672 TCTGTCCCTGTTCCCTCCACTCCTCCCTCACTCCCTGCTCCCCGACCACCTCCTCCT
 GB18ARR 912 TCTGTCCCTGTTCCCTCCACTCCTCCCTCACTCCCTGCTCCCCGACCACCTCCTCCT

jc44x 2664 CTGCCTCAAAGACTCTGTCCCTTGTC
 TM3- 2733 CTGCCTCAAAGACTCTGTCCCTTGTC Cctccctgagattttttttttttttt
 GB18ARR 973 CTGCCTCAAAGACTCTGTCCCTTGTC CCTGAGA

Fig. 1(D)

PDE2RR 1
 TM72 1300 tttataacctacatgatgactttagaagaccattacCaTTCTGACGTGGCATATCACAACA
 gaattCcTTCTGACGTGGCATATCACAACA
 PDE2RR 31 GCCTGCACtGCTGCTGATGTAGCCCAGTCGACCCATGTnCTCC TTCTACnCCAGCATTAG
 TM72 1361 GCCTGCAC GCTGCTGATGTAGCCCAGTCGACCCATGTtCTCCtTTCTACaCCAGCATTAG
 PDE2RR 91 ACGCTGTCTTCACAGATTGGAAATCCTGGCTGCCATTTGCAGCTGCCATCCATGACGT
 TM72 1422 ACGCTGTCTTCACAGATTGGAgATCCTGGCTGCCATTTGCAGCTGCCATCCATGACGT
 PDE2RR 152 TGATCATCCTGGAGTCTCCAATCAGTTCTCATCAACACAAATTCAAACACTGCTTTGATG
 TM72 1483 TGATCATCCTGGAGTCTCCAATCAGTTCTCATCAACACAAATTCAAACACTGCTTTGATG
 PDE2RR 213 TATAATGATGAATCTGTGTGGAAAATCATCACCTTGCTGTGGGTTCAAACACTGCTGCAAG
 TM72 1544 TATAATGATGAATCTGTGTGGAAAATCATCACCTTGCTGTGGGTTCAAACACTGCTGCAAG
 PDE2RR 274 AAGAACACTGTGACATCTTCATGAATCTCACCAAGAACAGCGTCAGACACTCAGGAAGAT
 TM72 1605 AAGAACACTGTGACATCTTCATGAATCTCACCAAGAACAGCGTCAGACACTCAGGAAGAT
 PDE2RR 335 GGTTATTGACATGGTGTAGCAACTGATATGTCTAACATATGAGCCTGCTGGCAGACCTG
 TM72 1666 GGTTATTGACATGGTGTAGCAACTGATATGTCTAACATATGAGCCTGCTGGCAGACCTG
 PDE2RR 396 AAGACAATGGTAGAACGAAGAAAGTTACAAGTTCAAGGCTTCTCTCCTAGACAACATA
 TM72 1727 AAGACAATGGTAGAACGAAGAAAGTTACAAGGCTTCTCTCCTAGACAACATA
 PDE2RR 457 CCGATCGCATTCAAGGTCTTCGCAACATGGTACACTGTGCAGACCTGAGCAACCCACCAA
 TM72 1788 CCGATCGCATTCAAGGTCTTCGCAACATGGTACACTGTGCAGACCTGAGCAACCCACCAA
 PDE2RR 518 GTCCTTGGATTGTATCGGCAATGGACAGACCGCATCATGGAGGAATTTCAGCAGGG
 TM72 1849 GTCCTTGGATTGTATCGGCAATGGACAGACCGCATCATGGAGGAATTTCAGCAGGG
 PDE2RR 579 GACAAAGAGCGGGAGAGGGGAATGAAATTAGCCAATGTGTGATAAACACACAGCTTCTG
 TM72 1910 GACAAAGAGCGGGAGAGGGGAATGAAATTAGCCAATGTGTGATAAACACACAGCTTCTG
 PDE2RR 640 TGGAAAATCCCAGGTGGTTCATCGACTACATTGTCCATCCATTGTGGAGACATGGC
 TM72 1971 TGGAAAATCCCAGGTGGTTCATCGACTACATTGTCCATCCATTGTGGAGACATGGC
 PDE2RR 701 AGATTGGTACAGCCTGATGCTCAGGACATTCTCGATAACCTAGAAGATAACAGGAACCTGG
 TM72 2032 AGATTGGTACAGCCTGATGCTCAGGACATTCTCGATAACCTAGAAGATAACAGGAACCTGG
 PDE2RR 762 TATCAGAGCATGATAACCTCAAAGTCCCTCACCAACACTGGACGAGCAGAACAGGGACTGCC
 TM72 2093 TATCAGAGCATGATAACCTCAAAGTCCCTCACCAACACTGGACGAGCAGAACAGGGACTGCC
 PDE2RR 823 AGGGTCTGATGGAGAAGTTCAGTTGAACGTACTCTCGATGAGGAAGATTCTGAAGGACC
 TM72 2154 AGGGTCTGATGGAGAAGTTCAGTTGAACGTACTCTCGATGAGGAAGATTCTGAAGGACC

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PDE2RR 884 TGAGAAGGAGGGAGAGGGACACAGCTATTCAGCAGCACAAAGACGCTTGTGATTGAT
 TM72 2215 TGAGAAGGAGGGAGAGGGACACAGCTATTCAGCAGCACAAAGACGCTTGTGATTGAT

PDE2RR 945 CCAGAAAACAGAGATTCCCTGGGAGAGAGACTGACATAGACATTGCAACAGAACAGAACAGTCCC
 TM72 2276 CCAGAAAACAGAGATTCCCTGGGAGAGAGACTGACATAGACATTGCAACAGAACAGAACAGTCCC

PDE2RR 1006 CCGTGGATACATAATCCCCCTCTCCCTGTGGAGATGAACATTCTATCCTGATGAGCATGC
 TM72 2337 CCGTGGATACATAATCCCCCTCTCCCTGTGGAGATGAACATTCTATCCTGATGAGCATGC

PDE2RR 1067 CAGCTATGTGGTAGGGCCAGCCCACCATGGGGCCAAGACCTGCACAGGACAAGGGCCACC
 TM72 2337 CAGCTATGTGGTAGGGCCAGCCCACCATGGGGCCAAGACCTGCACAGGACAAGGGCCACC

PDE7 20 CCCACCATGGGGCCAAGACCTGCACAGGACAAgGGCCACC

PDE10X-INV 7 CCCACCATGGGGCCAAGACCTGCACAGGACAA GGCCACC

PDE2RR 1128 TGGCCTTCAGTTACCTGAGTTGGAGTCAGAAAGCAAGACCAGGAAGCAAATAGCAGCTC
 TM72 2398 TGGCCTTCAGTTACCTGAGTTGGAGTCAGAAAGCAAGACCAGGAAGCAAATAGCAGCTC

PDE7 62 TGGCCTTCAGTTACCTGAGTTGGAGTCAGAAAGCAAGACCAGGAAGCAAATAGCAGCTC

PDE10X-INV 48 TGGCCTTCAGTTACCTGAGTTGGAGTCAGAAAGCAAGACCAGGAAGCAAATAGCAGCTC

PDE2RR 1189 AGGAAATCCCACGGTTGACTTGCCTTGATGGCAAGCTGGTGGAGAGGGCTGAAGCTGTTG
 TM72 2459 AGGAAATCCCACGGTTGACTTGCCTTGATGGCAAGCTGGTGGAGAGGGCTGAAGCTGTTG

PDE7 123 AGGAAATCCCACGGTTGACTTGCCTTGATGGCAAGCTGGTGGAGAGGGCTGAAGCTGTTG

PDE10X-INV 109 AGGAAATCCCACGGTTGACTTGCCTTGATGGCAAGCTGGTGGAGAGGGCTGAAGCTGTTG

PDE2RR 1250 CTGGGGCCGATTCTGATCAAGACACATGGCTGAAAATGGAAGACACAAAACcGAGAGAT
 TM72 2520 CTGGGGCCGATTCTGATCAAGACACATGGCTGAAAATGGAAGACACAAAActGAGAGAT

PDE7 184 CTGGGGCCGATTCTGATCAAGACACATGGCTGAAAATGGAAGACACAAAActGAGAGAT

PDE10X-INV 170 CTGGGGCCGnTTCTGATCAAGACACATGGCTGAAAATGGAAGACACAAAActGAGAGAT

PDE2RR 1311 CATTCTGCACTAAGTTGGAACTTATCCCCGACAGTGAACACTCACTGACTAATAAC
 TM72 2581 CATTCTGCACTAAGTTGGAACTTATCCCCGACAGTGAACACTCACTGACTAATAAC

PDE7 245 CATTCTGCACTAAGTTGGAACTTATCCCCGACAGTGAACACTCACTGACTAATAAC

PDE10X-INV 231 CATTCTGCACTAAGTTGGAACTTATCCCCGACAGTGAACACTCACTGACTAATAAC

PDE2RR 1372 TTCATTTATGAATCTTCTCCTTGTGCCACCTGTGTGCCTTTGTAAA
 TM72 2642 TTCATTTATGAATCTTCTCCTTGTGCCACCTGTGTGCCTTTGTAAA

PDE7 306 TTCATTTATGAATCTTCTCCCTGTCCCTTGTCTGCCACCTGTGTGCCTTTGTAAA

PDE10X-INV 292 TTCATTTATGAATCTTCTCCCTGTCCCTTGTCTGCCACCTGTGTGCCTTTGTAAA

Fig. 2(B)

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PDE2RR 1433 ACATTTCATGCTTAAAATGCCTGTTGAATACCTGGAGTTAGTATCAACTCTACACA
 TM72 2703 ACATTTCATGCTTAAAATGCCTGTTGAATACCTGGAGTTAGTATCAACTCTACACA
 PDE7 367 ACATTTCATGCTTAAAATGCCTGTTGAATACCTGGAGTTAGTATCAACTCTACACA
 PDE10X-INV 353 ACATnTTCAnGTCTTAAAATGCCTGTTGAATACCTGGAGTT agATCAACTCTACACA

PDE2RR 1494 GATAAGCTTCAAAGTTGACAAACTTTTGACTCTTCTGGAAAAGGGAAAGAAAATAGT
 TM72 2764 GATAAGCTTCAAAGTTGACAAACTTTTGACTCTTCTGGAAAAGGGAAAGAAAATAGT
 PDE7 428 GATAAGCTTCAAAGTTGACAAACTTTTGACTCTTCTGGAAAAGGGAAAGAAAATAGT
 PDE10X-INV 412 GATAAGCTTCAAAGTTGACAAACTTTTGACTCTT CTGGAAAAGGGAAAGAAAATAGT

PDE2RR 1555 CTTCTTCTTCTGGCAATATCCTCACTTACTACAGTTACTTTGCAAACAGACAGA
 TM72 2825 CTTCTTCTTCTGGCAATATCCTCACTTACTACAGTTACTTTGCAAACAGACAGA
 PDE7 488 CTTCTTCTTCTGGCAATATCCTCACTTACTACAGTTACTTTGCAAACAGACAGA
 PDE10X-INV 471 CTTCTTCTTCTGGCAATATCCTCACTTACTACAGTTACTTTGCAAACAGACAGA

PDE2RR 1616 AAGGATACACTTCTAACCAACATTTAC
 TM72 2886 AAGGATACACTTCTAACCAACATTTACttccttccctgttgtccagtc当地ccactccacagt
 PDE7 549 AAGGATACACTTCTAACCAACATTTACTTCCTCCCTGTTGTCAGTCAAACCCACAGT
 PDE10X-INV 532 AAGGATACACTTCTAACCAACATTTACTTCCTCCCTGTTGTCAGTCAAACCCACAGT

TM72 2947 cactttaaaacttctctgtttgcctgcctccaaacagt acttttaactttt
 PDE7 610 CACTCTAAAACCTCTCTGTTGCCTGCCTCCAAACAGT ACTTTTAACCTTTT
 PDE10X-INV 593 CACTCTAAAACCTCTCTGTTGCCTGCCTCCAAACAGTACTTTAACTTTAACTTTT

TM72 662 GCTGTAAACAGAATAAAATTGAACAAATTAGGGGGTAGAAAGGAGCAGTGGTGTGTTCAC
 PDE7 664 GCTGTAAACAGAATAAAATTGAACAAATTAGGGGGTAGAAAGGAGCAGTGGTGTGTTCAC
 PDE10X-INV 654 GCTGTAAACAGAATAAAATTGAACAAATTAGGGGGTAGAAAGGAGCAGTGGTGTGTTCAC

TM72 723 CGTGAGAGTCTGCATAGAACTCAGCAGTGTGCCCTGCTGTGTCTGGACCTGC
 PDE7 725 CGTGAGAGTCTGCATAGAACTCAGCAGTGTGCCCTGCTGTGTCTGGACCTGCCAC
 PDE10X-INV 715 CGTGAGAGTCTGCATAGAACTCAGCAGTGTGCCCTGCTGTGTCTGGACCTGCCAC

PDE7 786 AGGAGTTGTACAGTCCCTGGCCCTGTTCCCTACCTCCTCTTCACCCGTTAGGCTGTT
 PDE10X-INV 776 AGGAGTTGTACAGTCCCTGGCCCTGTTCCCTACCTCCTCTTCACCCGTTAGGCTGTT

PDE7 847 TCAATGTAATGCTGCCGTCTCTCTTGCACTGCCTCTGCGTAACACCTCCATTCTGT
 PDE10X-INV 837 TCAATGTAATGCTGCCGTCTCTTGCACTGCCTCTGCGTAACACCTCCATTCTGT

PDE7 908 TTATAACCGGTATTTATTACTTAATGTATATAATGTATGTAGTTGTAAGTTATTAAATTAA
 PDE10X-INV 898 TTATAACCGGTATTTATTACTTAATGTATATAATGTATGTAGTTGTAAGTTATTAAATTAA

Fig. 2(C)

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PDE7 969 TATATCTAACATTGCCATGGTGGTAAATTGTAGAAAACCTGCCTAACAGAG
 PDE10X-INV 959 TATATCTAACATTGCCATGGTGGTAAATTGTAGAAAACCTGCCTAACAGAG

PDE7 1030 TTACGACTTTCTTGTAAATGTTGTATTGTATTATATAACCCAAACGTCACTTAGTA
 PDE10X-INV 1020 TTACGACTTTCTTGTAAATGTTGTATTGTATTATATAACCCAAACGTCACTTAGTA

PDE7 1091 GAGACATATGGCCCCCTGGCAGAGAGGACAGGGTGGCTTCAAAGGGTCTGCC
 PDE10X-INV 1081 GAGACATATGGCCCCCTGGCAGAGAGGACAGGGTGGCTTCAAAGGGTCTGCC

PDE7 1152 TTCCCTGCCTGAGTTGCTACTTCTGCACAACCCTTATGAACCAGTTGGAAACAATA
 PDE10X-INV 1142 TTCCCTGCCTGAGTTGCTACTTCTGCACAACCCTTATGAACCAGTTGGAAACAATA

PDE7 1213 TTCTCACATTAGATACTAAATGGTTATACTGAGCTTTACTTTGTATAGCTTGATAGGG
 PDE10X-INV 1203 TTCTCACATTAGATACTAAATGGTTATACTGAGCTTTACTTTGTATAGCTTGATAGGG

PDE7 1274 GCAGGGGCAATGGATGTAGTTTACCCAGGTCTATCAAATCTATGTGGCATGAGT
 PDE10X-INV 1264 GCAGGGGCAATGGATGTAGTTTACCCAGGTCTATCAAATCTATGTGGCATGAGT

PDE7 1335 TGGTTATAACTGGATCCTACTATCATTGTGGCTTGGTCAAAGGAAACACTACATTG
 PDE10X-INV 1325 TGGTTATAACTGGATCCTACTATCATTGTGGCTTGGTCAAAGGAAACACTACATTG

PDE7 1396 CTCACAGATGATTCTCTGAATGCTCCGAACACTGACTTTGAAGAGGTAGCCTCCTGCC
 PDE10X-INV 1386 CTCACAGATGATTCTCTGAATGCTCCGAACACTGACTTTGAAGAGGTAGCCTCCTGCC

PDE7 1457 TGCCATTAAGCAGGAATGTCACTGTTCCAGTTCAATTACAAAAGAAAACAATAAACAAATGTG
 PDE10X-INV 1447 TGCCATTAAGCAGGAATGTCACTGTTCCAGTTCAATTACAAAAGAAAACAATAAACAAATGTG

PDE7 1518 AATTTTATAATAAAATGTGAACGTGATGTAGCAAATTACGCAAATGTGAAGCCTCTCTGA
 PDE10X-INV 1508 AATTTTATAATAAAATGTGAACGTGATGTAGCAAATTACGCAAATGTGAAGCCTCTCTGA

PDE7 1579 TAACACTTGTAGGCCTCTTACTGATGTCAGTTCAAGTTGTAAAATATGTTCATGCTTT
 PDE10X-INV 1569 TAACACTTGTAGGCCTCTTACTGATGTCAGTTCAAGTTGTAAAATATGTTCATGCTTT

PDE7 1640 CAGTCAGCATTGTGACTCAGTAATTACAGAAAAtggcacaaatgtgcatgaccaatgggt
 PDE10X-INV 1630 CAGTCAGCATTGTGACTCAGTAATTACAGAAA

Fig. 2(D)

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PDE18	1	GAATTCCCT	TtgTTCA	catcttctAgtT
GB25	1	GAATTCCCTctgacTaaTTCAagtatcccaaggttggagttaaaactgaacaagaagAtgT		
PDE18	28	CCTTGgCAAGGA		caTCTTCATGTTTCAGAATAGCAGAG
GB25	62	CCTTGcCAAGGAactagaagatgtgaacaaatggggTCTTCATGTTTCAGAATAGCAGAG		
PDE18	67	TTGTCTGGTAACCGGCCCTGACTGTTATCATGCACACCATTTCAGGAACGGGATTTAT		
GB25	123	TTGTCTGGTAACCGGCCCTGACTGTTATCATGCACACCATTTCAGGAACGGGATTTAT		
PDE18	128	TAAAAACATTAAAATTCCAGTAGATACTTTAATTACATATCTTATGACTCTCGAAGACCA		
GB25	184	TAAAAACATTAAAATTCCAGTAGATACTTTAATTACATATCTTATGACTCTCGAAGACCA		
PDE18	189	TTACCATGCTGATGTGGCCTATCACAAACAATATCCATGCTGCAGATGTTGTCCAGTCTACT		
GB25	245	TTACCATGCTGATGTGGCCTATCACAAACAATATCCATGCTGCAGATGTTGTCCAGTCTACT		
PDE18	250	CATGTGCTATTATCTACACCTGCTTGGAGGCTGTGTTACAGATTGGAGATTCTGCAG		
GB25	306	CATGTGCTATTATCTACACCTGCTTGGAGGCTGTGTTACAGATTGGAGATTCTGCAG		
PDE18	311	CAATTTGCCAGTGCAATACATGATGTAGATCATCCTGGTGTCCAATCAATTCTGAT		
GB25	367	CAATTTGCCAGTGCAATACATGATGTAGATCATCCTGGTGTCCAATCAATTCTGAT		
PDE18	372	CAATACAAACTCTGAACCTGCCTTGATGTACAATGATTCTCAGTCTTAGAGAACCATCAT		
GB25	428	CAATACAAACTCTGAACCTGCCTTGATGTACAATGATTCTCAGTCTTAGAGAACCATCAT		
PDE18	433	TTGGCTGTGGCTTAAATTGCTTCAGGAAGAAAATGGTACATTGACATCGTACTGCAACAGATATGTC		
GB25	489	TTGGCTGTGGCTTAAATTGCTTCAGGAAGAAAATGGTACATTGACATCGTACTGCAACAGATATGTC		
PDE18	494	AAAAACAAAGACAATCTTAAGGAAAATGGTACATTGACATCGTACTGCAACAGATATGTC		
GB25	550	AAAAACAAAGACAATCTTAAGGAAAATGGTACATTGACATCGTACTGCAACAGATATGTC		
PDE18	555	AAAACACATGAATCTACTGGCTGATTGAAGACTATGGTTGAAACTAAGAAAGTGACAAGC		
GB25	611	AAAACACATGAATCTACTGGCTGATTGAAGACTATGGTTGAAACTAAGAAAGTGACAAGC		
PDE18	616	TCTGGAGTTCTTCTTGATAATTATCCGATAGGATTCAAGTTCTTCAGAATATGGTGC		
GB25	672	TCTGGAGTTCTTCTTGATAATTATCCGATAGGATTCAAGTTCTTCAGAATATGGTGC		
PDE18	677	ACTGTGCAGATCTGAGCAACCCAAACAAAGCCTCTCCAGCTGTACCGCCAGTGGACGGACcg		
GB25	733	ACTGTGCAGATCTGAGCAACCCAAACAAAGCCTCTCCAGCTGTACCGCCAGTGGACGGAC		

Fig. 3

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TM72 212

RATDPD 1

SLRsVRNNFTILTNL
SLRiVRNNFTILTNL

TM72 219 HGtsNKRSPAASQpPVsRVnpQEESYQKLAMETLEELDWCLDQLETIQTYSVSEMASNKF
 RATDPD 8 HGapNKRSPAASQaPVtRVS1QEESYQKLAMETLEELDWCLDQLETIQTYSVSEMASNKF
 JC44X 25 EEtccQqLArETLEELDWCLeQLETmQTYYSVSEMAShKF

TM72 287 KRMLNRELTHLSEMSRSGNQVSEYISNTFLDKQNDVEIPSPTQKDREK

RATDPD 72 KRMLNRELTHLSEMSRSGNQVSEYISNTFLDKQNDVEIPSPTQKDREK

JC44X 59 KRMLNRELTHLSEMSRSGNQVSEYIScTFLDKQNeVEIPSPTmKeREKqQaprprPSQppp

TM72 335 KKKQQLMTQISGVKKLMHSSSLNNTSISRGVNTEDEDHLAKELEDLNKGWLNI FNVAG
 RATDPD 124 KKKQQLMTQISGVKKLMHSSSLNNTSISRGVNTEDEDHLAKELEDLNKGWLNI FNVAG
 JC44X 123 ppvph1QpMsQItG1KKLMHSnSLNNsnIpRFGVdTdqEe1LAqELEnLNKGWLNI FcVsd

PDE18 25 gNRPLTvIMhtIFQERDLLKTFkIpvDT1ITY1MTLEDHYHaDVAYHNniHAADVvQST

TM72 394 YSHNRPLTCIMYAIFQERDLLKTFrISSDTFITYMMTLEDHYHSDVAYHNSLHAADVQST

RATDPD 183 YSHNRPLTCIMYAIFQERDLLKTFkISSDTFVTYMMTLEDHYHSDVAYHNSLHAADVQST

JC44X 184 YaggRsLTCIMYmIFQERDLLKkFrIpvDTmVTYMI TLEDHYHaDVAYHNSLHAADV1QST

PDE18 85 HVLLSTP ALeAVFTDLEILAAIFASAIHDVDHPGVSNQFLINTNSELALMYNDsSVLE

TM72 455 HVLLSTP ALDAVFTDLEILAAIFAAAIIHDVDHPGVSNQFLINTNSELALMYNDESVLE

RATDPD 244 HVLLSTP ALDAVFTDLEILAAIFAAAIIHDVDHPGVSNQFLINTNSELALMYNDESVLE

JC44X 245 HVLLaTPwpt1rnAVFTDLEILAAIFAAAIIHDVDHPGVSNQFLINTNSELALMYNDESVLE

PDE21 3 LAVGFKLLQaENCDIFQNLsaKQR1SLREMVIdmVLATDMSKHMNLLADLKT MVE TKK

PDE18 143 NHHLAVGFKLLQEECDIFQNLTKKQRQSLRKMVIDiVLATDMSKHMNLLADLKT MVE TKK

TM72 513 NHHLAVGFKLLQEEHCDIFQNLTKKQRQTLRKMVIDmVLATDMSKHMSSLLADLKT MVE TKK

RATDPD 302 NHHLAVGFKLLQEEHCDIFQNLTKKQRQTLRKMVIDmVLATDMSKHMSSLLADLKT MVE TKK

JC44X 306 NHHLAVGFKLLQEdnCDIFQNLsKzQRQSLRKMVIDmVLATDMSKHMtLLADLKT MVE TKK

PDE21 61 VTS1GVLLLNDNSDRIQVLQNLVHCADLSNPTKPLPLYRQWTDRIMaEFFQQGDREREsg1

PDE18 204 VTSSGVLLLNDNSDRIQVLQNLVHCADLSNPTKPLqLYRQWTDRIMEEFFrQQGDRERERGM

TM72 574 VTSSGVLLLNDNYTDRIQVLRNMVHCADLSNPTKSLELYRQWTDRIMEEFFQQGDKERERGM

RATDPD 363 VTSSGVLLLNDNYTDRIQVLRNMVHCADLSNPTKSLELYRQWTDRIMEEFFQQGDKERERGM

JC44X 367 VTSSGVLLLNDNSDRIQVLRNMVHCADLSNPTKpLELYRQWTDRIMaEFFQQGDrERERGM

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PDE21	122	disPMCDKhtASVEKSQVGFIDYIaHPLWETWADLVHHPDAQD1LDTLEDNREWYQSKIPrS	
PDE18	265	EISPMCDKhnASVEKSQVGFIDYIVHPLWETWADLVHHPDAQD1LDTLEDNREWYQStIPQS	
TM72	635	EISPMCDKHTASVEKSQVGFIDYIVHPLWETWADLVQPDQAQD1LDTLEDNRNWYQSMIPQS	
RATDPD	424	EISPMCDKHTASVEKSQVGFIDYIVHPLWETWADLVQPDQAQD1LDTLEDNRNWYQSMIPQS	
JC44X	428	EISPMCDKHTASVEKSQVGFIDYIVHPLWETWADLVhPDAQeILDLEDNRdWYySaIzQS	
PDE21	183	PS DltnP E rdgpd rFQFELTLEE	aeEEDeeeeeeegeetalakE
PDE18	326	PSPPapD dPEegrQGqtEKFQFELTLEEdgesdtEKdsgsqvEEDtscSdsKTLctqdsE	
TM72	696	PSPPPLDEqnR DCQGLMEKFQFELTLDdEEDSEGPEK	EGEGhsYFSSTKTL
RATDPD	485	PSPPPLDErSR DCQGLMEKFQFELTLEEDSEGPEK	EGEGpnYFSSTKTL
JC44X	489	PSPPpeEeSRgpghppLpdKFQFELTLEEEeeEeismaqipctaqealteqglsgveea	ld
PDE21	225	alElPdtEllspEAgpdpqdlpldnqrt	
PDE18	386	stEiPldEqveeEAvGEeeeeqpeacviDdrspDT	
TM72	743	VIDPENRDSLGE TDIDIADEDKSpvDT	
RATDPD	536	VIDPENRDSLLeE TDIDIADEDKS LiDT	
JC44X	551	atiaweasPageslevmaqeasleaelEavyLtqq	

Fig. 4(B)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US91/02714

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC(5): C12Q 1/68; C07H 15/12; C07K 3/00

U.S. CL.: 435/6; 536/27; 530/350

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷

Classification System	Classification Symbols
U.S.	435/6; 536/27; 530/350

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸

APS, GENBANK, EMBL

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹

Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X Y	US, A, 4,861,709 (ULITZUR ET AL.) 29 August 1989, see claim 1.	1,2 3-10, 19
X Y	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Vol. 86, issued July 1989, SWINNEN ET AL., "Molecular cloning of rat homologues of the Drosophila melan- ogaster <i>dunce</i> cAMP phosphodiesterase: Evidence for a family of genes", pages 5325-5329, see especially Figs. 1 and 2.	16-17 18
X Y	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Vol. 86, issued November 1989, SWINNEN ET AL., "The mRNA Encoding a High-Affinity cAMP phosphodiester- rase is Regulated by Hormones and cAMP", pages 8197-8201, see especially Fig. 1.	16-17 18
X Y	Journal of Molecular Biology, Vol. 156, issued 1982, HEILIG ET AL., "The Ovalbumin Gene Family", pages 1-19, see entire document.	16-17 18

* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not
considered to be of particular relevance"E" earlier document but published on or after the international
filing date"L" document which may throw doubt on priority claim(s) or
which is cited to establish the publication date of a later
citation or other special reason (as specified)"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or
other means"P" document published prior to the international filing date but
later than the priority date claimedT" later document published after the international filing date
or priority date and not in conflict with the application but
cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the
inventionX" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention
cannot be considered valid or cannot be considered to
involve an inventive stepY" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention
cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the
document is combined with one or more other such docu-
ments, such combination being obvious to a person skilled
in the art

S" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

Date of Filing of this International Search Report

02 August 1991

21 AUG 1991

International Search Authority

International Search Authority

ISA/US

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(vsh)

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

V. OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE¹

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. Claim numbers _____, because they relate to subject matter^{1,2} not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claim numbers _____, because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out^{1,2}, specifically:

3. Claim numbers _____, because they are dependent claims not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

VI. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING²

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

- I. Claims 1-13 and 15-17 drawn to DNA and method of use classified in Class 435, subclass 6.
- II. Claims 14 and 18 drawn to polypeptide classified in Class 530, subclass 350.
- III. Claims 19-20 drawn to a method of identifying, classified in class 435, subclass 243.

1 As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application. **Telephone Practice.**

2 As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3 No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

4 All searchable claims could be searched without effecting an additional fee. The International Searching Authority did not make payment of any additional fee.

Refusal on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by a protest
- The protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.